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THE
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CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

1157

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXVIII.

Hic ver aſſiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas. VIRGIL.

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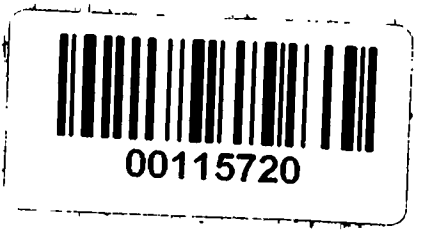

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Syd.t Edwards Del Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Gresent May 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA. SPANISH HAREBELL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vide supra* No. 653, 746, 918, *et* 919.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* foliis pluribus, lineari-loratis, subcanaliculato-concavis, acutis; racemo multifloro, erectiusculo, oblongo, fastigiante, subsecundo; bracteis geminis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla urceolato-campanulata, nutante, superne recurvata; staminibus alternis medio tenus adnatis, aliis liberis, brevioribus; pistillo istis subæquali. *G.*

SCILLA *campanulata*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. (exclusis synonymis *Bauhini*, *Clusii*, et *Milleri*.) *Curt. supra* No. 128. (quò Icon male notatur 127.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 128. (expunctis quæ antea monuimus exp[illegible]enda in *Hort. Kew.*) *Link. et Hoffm. de Scill. [illegible] Bot.* v. 1. 103.

SCILLA *patula*. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. ed.* 3. v. 3. n. 21.

SCILLA *hyacinthoides*. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. *t.* 65. [illegible] nec Linnæi.

SCILLA *Jacquini*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* v. 7. 552.

HYACINTHUS *cernuus*. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 535. Nec Linnæi, cujus planta [illegible] SCILLÆ *non scriptæ* varietas carnea. *G.*

H. *amethystinus*. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 190. Nec Linnæi.

H. corollis campanulatis sexpartitis, floribus utrinque dispositis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 3.

H. hispanicus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 176; duntaxat vero quod ad textum; Icon enim pertinet ad SCILLAM *non scriptam*. G.

H. hispanicus major, flore campanulæ instar. *Park. Parad.* 123. *t.* 125. *f.* 4.

H. oblongo flore purpureo [illegible] *Bauh. Pin.* 71. *Bauh. Hist. Lugdl.* 2. *p.* 111.

H. floribus campanulatis [illegible] *Pluk. Alm.* 11.

Differs from our common Harebell (Scilla *non ſcripta)* in having a ſtraighter raceme with the flowers not bent forwards into one rank; the corolla urceolately or broadly campanulate and not cylindrically ſo, with the edges recurved but not revolute; in having the ſtamens alternately adnate to the ſegments of the corolla for not more than half their length, inſtead of nearly the whole of it, while the others are entirely free; the ſcent is alſo far weaker than in our wild ſpecies. We have ſeen it with bulbs not bigger than a nutmeg, and with the ſame nearly three inches in diameter, compoſed of broad even laminæ, much in the manner of the roots of the Crown Imperial; theſe have thrown out numerous faſcicles of leaves from between their concentric laminæ, and ultimately broken up into as many ſeparate bulbs. Varies with blue-violet, azure, pink, and white corollas, as do each of theſe again in ſize.

Hyacinthus *cernuus* of Linnæus is merely a pink variety of his H. (now Scilla) *non ſcriptus;* in conſtituting which a diſtinct ſpecies, and giving to it a Spaniſh origin, he has been moſt probably miſled by Clusius, who to the deſcription of the preſent ſpecies, which he calls H. *hiſpanicus*, has adjoined under the ſame title, a cut of the Harebell or S. *non ſcripta*, the ſtamp or block of which had previouſly ſerved Dodonæus to repreſent that plant in his *Pemptades*. Linnæus had evidently overlooked this piece of inaccuracy. The Bankſian Herbarium ſhews that the H. *cernuus* of Solander in the *Hortus Kewenſis* and the Scilla *campanulata* of the ſame are both contained in the varieties now given. The adheſion of the alternate ſtamens ſometimes varies in different flowers of the ſame plant, but ſeldom exceeds the diſtance of half their length.

A native of Spain and Portugal. Perfectly hardy. Has been cultivated in England from the days of Parkinson. Blooms in May and June.

The drawings of all the preſent varieties were made from Mr. Williams's Nurſery, at Turnham-Green. *G.*

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Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, May 1 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

MORÆA COLLINA (γ.) STRAW-COLOURED EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

****

Claſs and Order, Generic Character, Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. ſupra No. 1033.

MORÆA *collina. Vid. ſupra No.* 1033, ubi inſerenda ſynonyma inſequentia;

SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Liliac a Redouté, tab.* 171; expunctâ ſynonymiâ.

MORÆA *iriopetala.* α. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 158; excluſis omnibus ſynonymis præter

MORÆAM *junceam. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.

The drawing of the preſent variety was made from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope, which flowered in Mr. HIBBERT's collection at Clapham. The ſtigmas are more divergent than in any other variety we ever ſaw.—*G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

* *Radix Bulbo-tuber annue renovatum, induſiis diverſimode fibroſo-organicis obtectum. G.*

** *Stigmatibus aut filiformibus, aut cucullato-convolutis ſemper ac in* CROCO, *quocum per* GALAXIAM *continuatum eſſe videtur genus. G.*

virgata. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 228. IXIA. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 59. *n.* 22.

elegans. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *t.* 2. SISYRINCHIUM. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 578.

flexuoſa. *Supra tab.* 695. *Vahl l. c.* 156. *n.* 10.

ſpicata. *Nobis. Ic. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ. abſque titulo.*

polyanthos. *Vahl l. c.* 157. *n.* 11. *Exempl. in Herb. Bankſ.*

collina. *Supra tab.* 1033 *et* 1103. SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Lil. a Redouté, t.* 171. M. *juncea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.

pavonia. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 240. IRIS. *Bot. Rep. t.* 364. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *t.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238. VIEUSSEUXIA. *Decand. Ann. Muſ.* 2. 139.

*** *Stigmatibus petaloideo-ampliatis ; dum tamen haud ſit diverſa ſtructuræ ratio ac in antecedentibus.* G.

tripetala. *Supra tab.* 702. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 26.

tricuſpis. *Supra tab.* 696, 772, *et* 168, in quo ultimo male pro IRIDE *pavonia* habita fuit. IRIS. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

villoſa. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Supra tab.* 571.

tenuis. *Supra tab.* 1047.

unguiculata. *Supra tab.* 593.

anguſta. *Nobis l. c. Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 146. *n.* 43.

edulis. *Supra tab.* 613. MORÆA *vegeta. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 224. Nec Linnæi vel Milleri. IRIS *longifolia. Vahl l. c.* 149. *n.* 52. M. *odora. Parad. Lond. t.* 10. var. alba. *Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ. abſque titulo.* var. lutea.

ſetacea. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Thunb.* IR. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *ſetifolia. Vahl l. c.* 145. *n.* 42.

longiflora. *Supra tab.* 712.

ſpathacea. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 35.

polyſtachia. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 55.

bituminoſa. *Supra tab.* 1045. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 53.

viſcaria. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Supra tab.* 587. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 54.

plumaria. *Nobis l. c.* IRIS. *Thunb.* IR. 16. MORÆA *iriopetala. Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. excluſis *Mill. Dict.* atque *Linn. Sp. Pl.*

ramoſa. *Supra tab.* 771. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 34.

triſtis. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Supra tab.* 577. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 56. MORÆA *vegeta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59. *Mill. Ic. t.* 138. *f.* 1. 2. *iriopetala.* β. *Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. expunctis. *Thunb. Diff. et Prod.* una cum *Linn. Suppl.* G.

criſpa. *Supra tab.* 759. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 152. *n.* 58.

Siſyrinchium. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Lil. a Redouté, t.* 29. *Flor. Græc. Sibth. t.* 42. *Vahl l. c.* 144. *n.* 40.

ciliata. *Supra. tab.* 1012. *et* 1061. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 137. *n.* 24.

papilionacea. *Supra tab.* 750. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 57.

minuta. *Nobis l. c.* 241. IRIS. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 25.

**** *Radice fibroſa ; foliis ancipitibus diſtichis aciebus adverſis.* G.

iridioides. *Supra tab.* 693. *Vahl. l. c.* 158. *n.* 15. IRIS *compreſſa. eid. l. c.* 137. *n.* 23. Species anomala herba ARISTEÆ, IRIDIS capſula, MORÆÆ flore. G.

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Syd Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St Ges. Crescent May 1. 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

SOWERBÆA JUNCEA. RUSH-LEAVED SOWERBÆA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA (*rectiuſne* TRIANDRIA? G.) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera hexapetala. *Fil.* tria fertilia (biantherifera *Sm.*) ſterilibus tribus interſtincta. *Smith Linn. Tranſ. v.* 4. *p.* 218.

OBS. Herba *inodora juncea, radice fibroſa.* Scapus *nudus.* Umbella *multiflora.* Bracteis *ſcarioſis.* Petala *purpurea perſiſtentia.* Id. l. c.

Synonyms.

SOWERBÆA *juncea. Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 81.

From New-Holland. Although now common in our greenhouſes, it has ſo happened that we have miſſed every opportunity of examining the bloom. From a diſſection of the ſtamens, given in the above cited plate of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, the anthers appear to us to be three and bilocular; or two on each alternate filament, and not, as deſcribed in the Linnean Tranſactions, two on each fertile filament. Our view of theſe parts has, beſides the appearance we have mentioned, the ſanction of analogy, as well as the opinion of a very accompliſhed Botaniſt, who has repeatedly examined them in ſpecimens collected by himſelf in their native regions. Of eaſy culture, and blooms freely. G.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. May 1 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

GEISSORHIZA SECUNDA (β.) WHITE-FLOWERED ONE-RANKED GEISSORHIZA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, convolutim lanceolata, partim herbacea, tubo æqualis aut longior. *Cor.* ex anguste infundibuliformi-tubulosa abeuns in limbum amplum sexpartitum regularem, laciniis ovali-oblongis subæqualibus patentibus. *Stylus* inclinatus, *staminum* (quæ erecta) longitudine. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres cuneato-lobatæ, ex conduplicatis canaliculatim explicatæ, revolutim divergentes, *antheras* supereminentes, ora fimbriatulo-crispata. *Caps.* scarioso-membranacea, ovali-trigona. *Sem.* numerosa, parvula. *G.*

Nos in Ann. of Bot. 1. 224. *et supra No.* 672.

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *ovatum, indusiis putamineo-crustaceis inferne retrorsum imbricatis a basi laciniatim fissilibus corticatum;* folia *subtrina e filiformi-linearibus ensiformia usque, textura firmiore, rigidiuscula, sæpius nervosa, supremum caulinum inferne convoluto-vaginans vulgoque spathaceo-inflatum;* caulis *uni-multiflorus, simplex vel ramosus,* rachide *insignius flexuosa, sæpe reclinata atque secunde florigera;* flores *erecti.* Exsicca *et* furva *congeneres ambiguæ, bulbo-tubere præditæ* TRICHONEMATIS; *unde discrepant stigmatibus non bipartitis; ut et ab* HESPERANTHA *confini istis non os tubi usque separatis neque capillaceo-extenuatis; ab* IXIA *rursus spatha pro tubi rata plurimum majore, stylo inclinato, stigmatibus quoque supra antheras elevatis; ab omnibus notabilius quidem herbæ atque radicis habitu.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *secunda;* foliis lineari-ensiformibus, nudis, nervosis, costa media varicosa; rachide sæpius reclinata, multiflora, flexuosissima, secundo-florigera, una cum caule lanugine tenuissima canescente; corollæ limbo rotatim patente. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *secunda. Nobis Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224.

IXIA *ſecunda*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 55. *n.* 13. *Nobis ſupra No.* 597; ubi reliqua repetenda ſynonyma. *G.*

(α) floribus violaceo-cæruleſcentibus. *G.*

(β) iſtis albeſcentibus. *G.*

For a deſcription and account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 597 of this work. The preſent variety was imported laſt ſummer from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammerſmith. It is a very rare plant. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

rochenſis. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224. IXIA. *Supra tab.* 598. IXIA *radians*. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 75. *n.* 54.

ſecunda. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 597. *Vahl l. c.* 55. *n.* 13. excluſo *De la Roche.*

ſetacea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 40.

ſublutea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 335. Veroſimile antecedenti haud diverſa. *G.*

humilis. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 53. *n.* 9.

obtuſata. *Supra. tab.* 672. IXIA *geminata*. *Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 41.?

imbricata. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 61. *n.* 27. IXIA *ſcillaris*. *Thunb. de Ix. n.* 14. *Vahl l. c.* 59. *n.* 23; nec Linnæi quæ illorum IXIA *pentandra*. G.

hirta. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 54. *n.* 12; excluſo *De la Roche.*

inflexa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *De la Roche. Diſſ.* 1. Forte antecedenti non diſtincta. *G.*

furva. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Soland. in Herb. Bankſ.*

exciſa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 584. *Vahl l. c.* 69. *n.* 44.

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Syd.Edwards Del. Pub.by T.Curtis St.Geo.Crescent May 1.1802. F.Sansom Sculp.

VACCINIUM DUMOSUM. BUSHY WHORTLE-BERRY.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſuperus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta. *Bacca* 4-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum*; foliis ovatis integerrimis reticulato-venoſis deciduis, pedunculis unifloris diphyllis ſubſolitariis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus glanduloſo-villoſis.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum*; pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis unifloris diphyllis, foliis ovatis acutiuſculis integerrimis villoſiuſculis. *Bankſii MSS. Gawler Recenſ. p.* 20.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum. Bot. Repoſ.* 112.

DESCR. A low buſhy ſhrub. *Leaves* oval, quite entire obtuſe, but frequently terminated with a ſhort point, netted-veined, pale underneath, ſmoothiſh when old, but when young covered on the edges and under ſurface with ſhort glandular hairs. *Peduncles* ſubſolitary, axillary, one-flowered, furniſhed with a pair of leaflike bractes. *Calyx* ſuperior, five-cleft, glandular. *Corolla* cernuous, white, bell-ſhaped, divided into five rounded ſegments. *Stamens* perhaps naturally ten, as the corolla is five-cleft, but in a number of flowers, carefully examined, we obſerved but eight. *Filaments* ſhort, wide, inſerted into the fleſhy rim within the calyx, but attached at the ſame time to the corolla, ſo as to fall off with it. *Anthers*

two-

two-awned: *awns* erect, longer than the body of the anther. *Germen* oval, hairy. *Style* erect, equal to the corolla, longer than ſtamens. *Stigma* obtuſe.

The VACCINIUM *dumoſum* is a native of North-America. Forms a pretty compact ſhrub; is deciduous and perfectly hardy; but the foliage being ſo liable to be injured by our late froſts, it makes a handſomer appearance, when it has the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in the ſpring. May be propagated by layers, which, however, do not ſpeedily take root. Requires a peat ſoil mixed with loam. Flowers in May and June. Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1774.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

The VACCINIUM *Arctoſtaphylos*, No. 974, though a native of Madeira, has ſtood through the laſt winter in the open ground, in Mr. LODDIGES's garden at Hackney, without ſuffering the ſmalleſt injury.

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Syd Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent May 1 1806. F. Sansom Sculp

CUCUBALUS STELLATUS. FOUR-LEAVED CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capf.* supera, semitrilocularis, apice dehiscens, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* foliis quaternis, floribus trichotome paniculatis terminalibus.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* foliis quaternis. *Hort. Upf.* 113. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 592. *Reich.* 2. 341. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 686. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 92.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* totus pubescens, erectus: foliis quaterno-verticillatis, ovali-lanceolatis, in longissimum acumen angustatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 271.

SILENE foliis quaternis. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 50. 2. 69.

DRYPIS foliis quaternis. *Colden. Novebor.* 106.

LYCHNIS caryophyllæus virginianus, gentianæ foliis glabris, quatuor ex singulis geniculis caulem amplexantibus, flore amplo fimbriato. *Raii Hist.* 1895. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 43. *f.* 4. mala.

LYCHNIS floribus in summis caulibus albis pendulis, petalis pulchre fimbriatis, calycibus tumescentibus, foliis longis acuminatis, caulium genicula cruciatim ambientibus; vasculo sphærico instar baccæ. *Clayton, No.* 245.

Dr. SMITH, following GÆRTNER, has annulled the distinction between CUCUBALUS and SILENE, as arising from the prelence or absence of the corona, finding it a character not

to

to be always depended upon, and has had recourſe to the fruit for a diſtinction. As we have already aſſented to this alteration, we felt ourſelves at a loſs whether to refer this plant to SILENE or CUCUBALUS. It has no corona, and as we are not certain that its ſeed-veſſel is eſſentially different from that of C. *baccifer*, we have thought it at leaſt ſafeſt to leave it as we find it.

Native of Virginia, New-England, Canada, and the Alleghani mountains, and known to the Cherokee Indians by a name ſignifying Snap-ſtalks. Is a hardy herbaceous perennial, requiring no particular treatment but tying up, to prevent the ſtalks being broken by the wind.

Varies with pubeſcent and ſmooth leaves and ſtalks, and ſometimes, according to CLAYTON, with only two leaves inſtead of four at each joint.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Cultivated, as we learn from PLUKENET, by the elder Mr. WALKER, before the year 1688. Flowers during the ſummer months.

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Syd.Edwards Del. Pubby T.Curtis 5.t Geo.res.cent.t May.the 1.1808. F.Sansom Sculp.

DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA. NORTHERN DIAPENSIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, imbricatus, foliolis tribus. *Stamina* tubo corollæ impoſita. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

DIAPENSIA *lapponica. Linn. Fl. Lapp.* 88. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 795. *Fl. Dan. t.* 47. *Fl. Suec.* 172. 169. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Alps of Lapland, Norway, and Labrador, and appears to be known only in thoſe northern regions; for of the four ſynonyms quoted by LINNÆUS, in his Flora Lapponica, from the older Botaniſts, three belong to ANDROSACE *lactea*, and the fourth to SAXIFRAGA *cæſia*. It ſeems, therefore, that, before it was diſcovered by LINNÆUS, and deſcribed and named by him in his Flora Lapponica, the Diapenſia was altogether unknown to Botaniſts.

It is difficult to underſtand why JUSSIEU ſhould have removed this genus from his Lyſimachiæ, amongſt which it had been arranged by LINNÆUS, to add it at the end of his Convolvuli. With Primula, Androſace, and Aretia, particularly the latter, it has a very near affinity; notwithſtanding the Capſule, according to LINNÆUS, is three-valved and three-celled.

Only one ſpecies of DIAPENSIA is as yet recorded; in the Bankſian Herbarium, however, there is another, under the title

title of *americana*, which appears to be the ſame with PYXIDANTHERA *barbulata* of MICHAUX: this has certainly great affinity with, if it be not really a congener of, our plant.

For an opportunity of treating our readers with a repreſentation of this charming little vegetable we are indebted to the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, Eſq. in whoſe collection, at Paddington, it flowered in February laſt.

It requires the treatment of other hardy Alpine plants. Introduced, as Mr. DONN informs us, in the year 1801.

LIBRARY
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AND

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp. Pub.d by T. Gierke, St. Geo. Crescent, May 1 1809.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. GARDEN NANDINA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. polyphyllus imbricatus. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Bacca* ſupera, 1-locularis, diſperma. *Sem.* meniſcoidea.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

NANDINA *domeſtica. Syſt. Veg.* 344. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 230. *Thunb. Jap.* 147. *Ejuſd. Nov. Gen. Pl.* 1. *p.* 14. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 69. *t.* 92. *f.* 3. *Banks Icon. Kæmpf. t.* 13, 14.

NANDSJOKF, vulgo Natten vel Nandin. *Kæmpf. Amœn. p.* 776.

The Nandina is cultivated both in Japan and China; in the former country it is ſeen in every little garden about the houſes, but whether for ornament only or that any particular uſe is made of it, we are not informed. At a diſtance, ſays KÆMPFER, it has a reed-like appearance, many ſimple ſtems ſpringing up from the ſame root, which are branched towards the top only, and terminated with a pyramidal panicle of red berries, the ſize of a pea. The ſtems are ſhrubby, the ſize of the finger or thicker, and clothed with the ſheaths of the leaves, in the manner of the Polygoneæ of JUSSIEU; but this author does not refer it to any of his natural orders.

The leaves are alternate, and the footſtalks very remarkably compounded, the diviſions branching off nearly at right angles; at the lower ones more eſpecially, the joints are ſwollen into a kind of globular bulbs. The ſeeds are of an uncommon ſhape, being convex on one ſide and concave on the other; KÆMPFER compares them to what are called in the ſhops Crab's-eyes.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare plant was taken at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, where it flowered in the ſtove laſt January.

THUNBERG ſtates its ſeaſon of flowering in Japan to be in May and June. Mr. DONN, of Cambridge, ſays, it blooms with us in July; he conſiders it as a greenhouſe ſhrub. It may probably, as well as many other Japan plants, be found ſufficiently hardy to endure our climate without ſhelter. The beautiful Camellias are perfectly ſo, but their natural ſeaſon of flowering being from October to April, they can never be thoroughly naturalized to our climate, until this habit can be broken and another flowering ſeaſon induced.

ERRATA.

The Plate of PODALYRIA *tinctoria*, is by miſtake engraved 1199 inſtead of 1099.

No. 1099, l. 11, for *racemoſis* read *racemis*.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Pubd by J. Curtis St. Geo.s H.r Square June 1.1808 F. Sansom Sc.

CROCUS VERSICOLOR. PARTY-COLOURED CROCUS.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha uni-bivalvis, pellucenter membranacea, valva exteriore folliculosa interiorem recludente. *Cor.* supera, infundibuliformis, erecta, tubo pedunculoideé elongato, partim subterraneo, limbo amplo sexpartito, turbinatim campanulato, regulari, subæquali. *Stam.* ori tubi circumposita, limbo perbreviora. *Stylus* trigono-capillaris, totò liberus. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres subcuneiformes, a lateribus introrsum cucullatim convolutæ, sæpius inæquales et subbilabiatæ, penicillatim lobatim dentatimve incisæ, orâ erosо-fimbriatâ atque crista tim dilatescente, aut angustiore integriore. *Capſ.* coriacea, ovato-rotunda, acuta, nodulosa. *Sem.* plura, subglobosa, nucleo corneo, integumento tenero subsucculento. G.

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *varie orbiculatum induſiis aut organico-fibroſis aut ſcarioſo-membranaceis tectum, vertice evolvens ſobolem ſeſſilem ſubgeminam ſolam frugiferam; quæ dum increſcit et expandit parentem mox periturum exſugit atque opprimit, ipſa ſequente anno vices ſubitura eaſdem;* folia *plura, radicalia, erecto-ambientia, anguſte linearia, ſupra canaliculato-plana, ſtriâ argenteâ plerumque interſecta, infra coſtâ quadratâ carinata atque nervoſe ſtriata; deorſum vaginis tenacius membranaceis inæqualibus faſciata;* ſcapi *uniflori, in ſingulo faſciculo ſubgemini, modo membranâ propriâ modo foliorum baſibus ſtipati, florigeri terrâ reconditi;* fil. *linear-ſubulata, fère* antherarum *longitudinis; hæ lineari-oblongæ, ſubſagittatæ;* fructus *a* germine *ſubterraneo procreſcente ſcapo* capſula *factus extraterranea rotatim dehiſcit;* ſem. *in ſingullis oculis pauca. Per* GALAXIAM *et* MORÆAM IRIDEM *collineat; inde per* TRICHONEMA, GEISSORHIZAM, *atque* SPARAXIDEM. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *verſicolor*, bulbo-tuberis induſiis ſcarioſo-membranaceis, nervis tenuiſſimis rectilineé et confertim ſtriatis; faſciculis ſubbinis, ſubſexfoliis; ſpathâ bivalvi; corollæ fauce filamentiſque nudis; ſtigmatibus plurimum inæqualibus, convoluto cucullatis, lobatim incisis, lobulis linearibus ſine fimbriâ, antheras ſubæquantibus.

CROCUS

CROCUS ſativus vernus. *Bulliard Herb. de la Fran. tab.* 351. ?

CROCUS vernus albus polyanthos verſicolor. *Park. Par.* 162.

CROCUS vernus latifolius albo verſicolore flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 204. (Ic. dubia.)

Broad-leaved white variegated Spring Crocus. *Mill. Dict.*

Differs from *mæſiacus* in having the filaments devoid of all pubeſcence, the anthers not ſo remarkably divaricate nor the filaments ſo cloſely preſſed to each other, the ſtigmas longer, not flattened nor creſted and fringed; from *vernus* again in having a bivalved ſpathe and the mouth of the tube of the corolla without any glandular pubeſcence; as well as in ſeveral other characteriſtics. It is the moſt fragrant ſpecies known to us, having a ſcent reſembling that of the Violet. We ſuſpect it to be a native of the South of France. The bulb-tuber is large and covered with dark brown ſcarioſe membranes ſtreaked with cloſe ſtraight parallel nerves. In this genus two fertile bulbs are generally evolved from the ſummit of the mother-bulb; but theſe are ſometimes grown into one; when the number of leaves and flower-ſtalks are doubled, although that of the root-ſheaths remains the ſame. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1103, *pag. alt. lin.* 4. poſt "ultimo" inſere "Numero."

No. 1103, *p. prior, l.* 8. poſt "*Liliae*" inſere punctum.

No. 1103, *p. alt. l.* 30. poſt "expunctis" dele punctum.

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Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1808.

CROCUS MÆSIACUS (β). CREAM-COLOURED CROCUS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1110.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *mæſiacus* bulbo-tuberis induſiis ſcarioſo-membranaceis, nervulis rectilineis confertim ſtriatis; faſciculis 6—8-foliis; fauce nuda; filamentis columnariter compactis, glanduloſo-piloſis; antheris divaricatim diſcedentibus, ſtigmata fere dimidio ſuperantibus; ſtigmatibus compreſſis, orâ fimbriatim eroſâ. *G.*

CROCUS *mæſiacus. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 223.

CROCUS *aureus. Flor. Græc. Sibthorp. tab.* 35.

CROCUS *luteus. Lam. Encyc. v.* 6. 385. ? minime vero Helvetiæ indigena. *G.*

CROCUS *vernus. Curtis. Supra tab.* 45.

CROCUS vernus luteus ſive mæſiacus——vernus luteus vulgaris. *Park. Par. p.* 166. *tab.* 169. *f.* 1.

CROCUS albus major alter dictus mæſiacus. *Id. l. c. p.* 161. *tab.* 163. *f.* 2.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 206.

This ſpecies is a native of the Levant, whence it was received by CLUSIUS in 1579. Its deep yellow variety is now the moſt abundant in our gardens of all the genus, as our preſent is, we believe, one of the rareſt. Not to be confounded with the white variety of *vernus*, from which it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by having the mouth of the tube free from all pubeſcence, as well as by a two-valved ſpathe and pubeſcent filaments. For the difference between this and *ſulphureus*, to which

which it approaches the neareſt, ſee above, No. 938. Since publiſhing which article, we have obſerved a ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, brought by the late Dr. RUSSELL from Aleppo, which we have little doubt is of that ſpecies.

The plant, from which our drawing was made, came from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, but was a far ſmaller in root and flower than many others we had afterwards an opportunity of examining. G.

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

minimus. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 81. *Exemplar in Herb. Bankſ. a Yalden in Jerſey lectum.* An ſubſequente diverſus? *G.*

vernus. *Supra tab.* 860. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 344.

verſicolor. *Supra tab.* 1110.

biflorus. *Supra tab.* 845.

ſuſianus. *Supra tab.* 652.

ſulphureus. *Supra tab.* 938. *Exemp. in Herb. Bankſ. a Ruſſell in agro Halepenſi lectum?*

mæſiacus. *Supra tab.* 1111. *Iterum tab.* 45, ubi perperam a Curtis pro *verni* varietate habitus eſt. *G.*

ſativus. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 173. autumnalis. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 343.

ſerotinus. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 30. C. montanus autumnalis. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 5. bona. CROCUM montanum. I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 208. (fig. ambigua.)

byzantinus. *Nobis.* CROCUM montanum. III. *Cluſ. l. c,* 1. 209. CROCUS byzantinus argenteus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 3.

nudiflorus. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 491. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 222, *lapſu calami,* aphyllus, ſpecioſus. *Bieberſtein in Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. 404? multifidus. *Ramond bull. philom. n.* 41. *p.* 129. *t.* 8. *f.* 1—4. medius. *Balbis addit. Flor. Pedem. in Römer. Archiv. fur die Bot.* 3. *p.* 127. CROCUM montanum. II. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 209. CROCUS pyrenæus purpureus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 4.

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Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE YELLOW UVULARIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide ſupra No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *grandiflora (ſubmultiflora, dichotome ramoſa)* foliis perfoliatis, lanceolato-ovatis, heteromallis, ſubtus pubeſcentibus, ſupra ſubplicato-nervoſis; corolla oblongo-campanulata, deorſum turbinatim anguſtata; laciniis intus obſolete tuberculatis et nervoſis; baſi foveola lineari-oblonga exfoſſis; mucronulo membranaceo ſubobſoleſcente præfixis. G.

UVULARIA *grandiflora. Exot. Bot. p.* 99. *tab.* 51.

UVULARIA *perfoliata. α. major;* omnibus partibus major, calyce luteo intus vix granulato. *Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer. v.* 1. *p.* 199; a nobis minus recte, *(ſupra in No.* 955.) U. *perfoliatæ* in Synonymum adjecta. *G.*

POLYGONUM ramoſum flore luteo major. *Corn. Canad.* 38. *t.* 39; etiam a nobis uti et precedens perperam *perfoliatæ* pro ſynonymo datum. *G.*

SIGILLUM indicum flore luteo. *Bod. in Stap. Theophr.* 1067. *f.* 3. peſſima.

According to MICHAUX, native of the higheſt mountains of Canada and Carolina. *Root* creeping; *ſtem* a foot or more high, round, enveloped downwards by ſeveral convolute ſtreakedly membranous alternate unequal root-ſheaths, upwards leafy and dichotomouſly branched; *branches* leafy, lax, flexuoſe, ſubtant; *leaves* many, alternate, perfoliate, lanceolate-ovate, undulate at the baſe, on the upper ſurface nerved lineate, beneath hoary and covered with a cloſe ſhort velvety pubeſcence; pedunclet

peduncles filiform, rameous, axillary, one-flowered, recurved, furniſhed about their middle with a leaflike *bractle*, from one to four, bending into one rank; *corolla* yellow, pendulous, cernuous, turbinately campanulate, about an inch and half long; *ſegments* very ſlightly cohering at their baſe, oblong, ſtriatulate and ſubreticulately veined, generally ſomewhat twiſted upwards, outer broader, ſublanceolate, inner more linear, all interſected on the inſide by a longitudinal ſlender two-ridged furrow, terminated at the baſe by a ſmall oblong membranous green cavity, where they are alſo ſomewhat thickened, obſoletely turberculate and ſtriate; on the outſide gibbous; *ſtamens* twice as ſhort as the corolla, upright, looſely ſurrounding the piſtil; *filaments* inſerted at the baſe of the corolla between the ſegments and the germen, membranous, linear, ſomewhat dilated at their baſe, inner rather ſhorter; *anthers* three times longer than theſe, linear-oblong, ſubſagittate, upright, fixed by their baſe, generally terminated by a ſmall membranous inconſpicuous mucro; *germen* green, obovate, obſoletely trigonal, ſix-furrowed, the corner furrows deepeſt; *ſtyle* longer than germen, ſtraight, ſulcately trigonal, as if of three filiform ones grown together; *ſtigmas* linear, but little ſhorter than ſtyle, recurvedly divergent, inwards glandularly pubeſcent. The whole plant is devoid of ſcent. Blooms the beginning of May. Perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported laſt year by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, from North-America.

G.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 955, l. 2. dele "(α):" ibidemque, l. 13, poſt "*Bor.-Amer.* 1. 199," infere "excluſa *varietate* α. *majore* ad *grandiflora* pertinente;" expungens illico reliquam totam quæ ſubſequitur ſynonymiam una cum varietatum characteribus.

G.

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Publ.d by P. Curtis 5.t Co Crescent June 1.st 1800 F. Sansom Sculp.t

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM. YELLOW-FLOWERED DOG'S-TOOTH-VIOLET.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 0. *Cor.* infera hexapetalo-partita, turbinatim campanulata, cernua, laciniis a medio reflexis. *Stam.* imâ corollâ inſerta, breviora. *Piſt.* his longius. *Stylus* ſulcato-trigonus, modo clavatim incraſſatus oreque ſtigmatoſo trianguloſe ſubhiante terminatus; modo in lamellas trinas lineares conduplicatim canaliculatas recurvatim patentes diſcedens. *Capſ.* turbinato-globoſa, erecta. *Sem.* plura, ovata. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus *ſolidus, fere* TULIPÆ, *pyramidatim ovatus; tegminibus ſcarioſo-membranaceis involutus, baſi hinc obliquatim compreſſus, inde ſubdimidiatim fibrillatus;* folia *ſubradicalia, gemina, petiolata,* laminis *oppoſitis, coriaceis, ſæpius purpureo-variegatis,* petiolis *convolutim vaginantibus, deorſum cum* ſcapo *nudo concreta;* is *erectus, uniflorus;* anth. *lineari-oblongæ,* filamentis *compreſſo-linearibus parum breviores. In* dente Canis *corollæ laciniæ ſcrobiculo melliſluo baſi exfoſſæ ſunt, habentque inſuper interiores tres apophyſibus glanduloſis tranſverſim adauctas.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRONIUM *americanum;* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis, mucrone conduplicato; ſtylo clavato, ſulcato-trigono, ore ſtigmatoſo trianguloſe ſubhiante intus glanduloſe pubeſcente terminato; antheris luteis. *G.*

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis;* foliis lanceolato-oblongis, flore flaveſcente. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 198. Nec Linnæi.

E. *Dens Canis.* var. γ. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 96.

E. foliis ovato-oblongis glabris nigro maculatis. *Gronov. Virgin. ed.* 1. 151. *ed.* 2. 51. *Colden. Novebor. n.* 72. *Herb. Clayt. in Mus. Bankſ.*

Bulb

Bulb ſolid, ovate-pyramidal, about the ſize of a filbert, covered with membranous dark brown coats; *leaves* coriaceous, two, diſtich, lanceolately elliptic, interſected by a longitudinal furrow, carinately ribbed beneath, glaucous-green, variegated with liver-coloured blotches, (when looked at through a magnifying glaſs, are found to be ſhagreened or roughened by minute pointed tubercles) ſtanding on narrow convolute petioles, the one of which envelopes the other, while both ſheath the lower part of the one-flowered naked ſcape, with which they are concrete below; *corolla* deep yellow; outer ſegments broader and more reflex; *filaments* inſerted between the baſe of the piſtil and that of the corolla, upright, linear, flat, ſubmembranous, adpreſſed to the germen, longer than the *anthers*, which are yellow; *ſtyle* green, triſulcate, triquetrally clavate, ſurmounted by a triangular ſtigmatoſe opening, pubeſcent within, projecting beyond the ſtamens; *germen* green, obovate, obſoletely trigonal, three times ſhorter than ſtyle, corners furrowed.

Native of North-America, and but recently introduced into our gardens. Differs from the European ſpecies, with which it has been generally confounded, in having a green triquetrally club-ſhaped ſtyle, not terminating in three recurvedly patent foldingly channelled ſtigmas; nor did we perceive any traces of the nectaries found at the baſes of the ſegments of the corolla in *Dens Canis*, nor of the tranſverſe appendages of the three inner ones of the ſame. But of this circumſtance we cannot ſpeak with certainty, as the bloom was conſiderably faded when we obtained it for examination.

Sent to us in bloom laſt April, by Mr. Loddiges, of Hackney, and alſo by Mr. Salisbury, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

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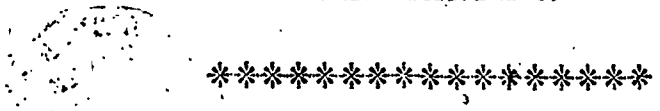
Edwards Del Bubby T. Curtis St. Geo. Cresc. June 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp

TEUCRIUM BETONICUM. HOARY GERMANDER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius (nullum) ultra baſin bipartitum, divaricatum. *Stamina* exſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum*; caule fruticoſo, foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis crenatis ſubtus incanis, racemis terminalibus brachiatis, bracteis lanceolatis integerrimis.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum*; foliis lanceolatis crenatis tomentoſis ſubtus incanis, racemis terminalibus, caule florifero brachiato. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 279. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 25. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 30. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 1. *p.* 83. *t.* 40.

TEUCRIUM *betonicæfolium*. *Jacq. Collect.* 1. *p.* 145. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.

TEUCRIUM *caneſcens*; foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis inciſis crenatis, racemis terminalibus, floribus oppoſitis, bracteis integerrimis lanceolatis. *Forſt. in Comment. Goett.* 9. *p.* 58.

TEUCRIUM *maderenſe*; foliis ovato-oblongis obtuſis crenatis baſi latioribus, caule fruticoſo, racemis terminalibus. *Lamarck Encyclop.* 2. *p.* 684.

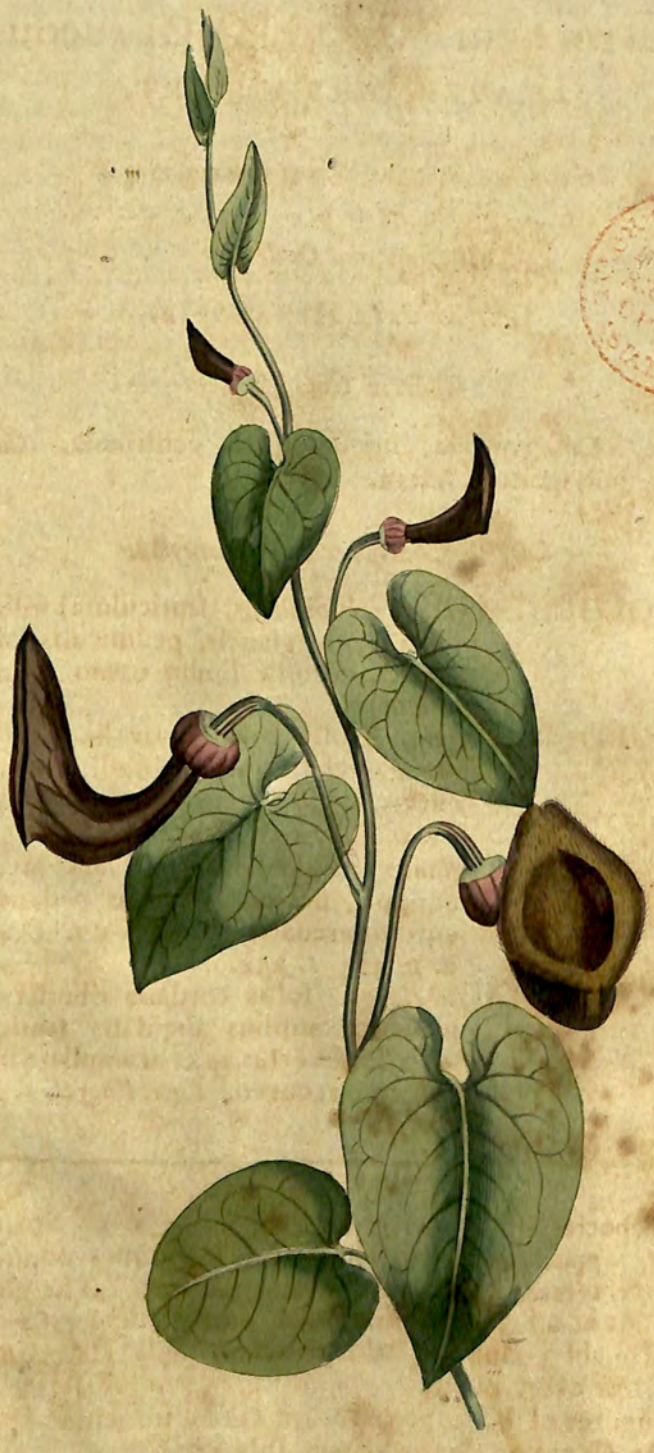
SALVIA major folio glauco ſerrato. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 17. *t.* 3. *f.* 3.

This is a very handſome greenhouſe ſhrub; native of the Iſland of Madeira, from whence it was introduced into this country,

country, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1775, and is now very common. Sir HANS SLOANE gathered a barren branch of the ſame ſhrub near Fenchal, and publiſhed a figure of it in his Hiſtory of Jamaica.

It has been obſerved, that from the lengthened tube and the want of any diviſion in the upper lip, this ſpecies rather belongs to AJUGA than to TEUCRIUM; theſe genera are however ſo nearly allied, that, perhaps, there is no natural diſtinction between them.

Produces its fragrant flowers nearly the whole of the ſummer; is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and requires little care: qualities which have occaſioned it to be very common. Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen at Lord HOLLAND'S.



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Syd. Edwards Del. Pubby T. Curtis St. Georges field June 1 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

ARISTOLOCHIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED BIRTH-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 1-petala, ligulata, baſi ventricoſa. *Capſ.* 6-locularis, polyſperma, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* (volubilis, fruticuloſa) foliis cordatis planis glaucis, pedunculis ſolitariis erectis, corollæ limbo ovato retuſo pubeſcente.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* foliis cordatis ovatis obtuſis ſubtus glaucis, caule volubili, corollis incurvis, labio ovato retuſo. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* caule fruticoſo ſcandente, foliis cordatis, floribus ſolitariis pedunculatis, corollis arcuatis, limbo ovato. *Deſf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 324. *t.* 252.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſubglauca;* foliis cordatis obtuſis ſubtus glaucis, caulibus angulatis fruticuloſis, tubo floris verſus apicem ampliato oblique truncato recurvo. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 254.

This ſpecies of ARISTOLOCHIA, a native of Spain and Barbary, appears to us to have been ſometimes confounded with *ſempervirens*, given alſo in this number. The glaucous leaves, not at all waved, and dark purple flowers on long, nearly ſtraight peduncles, will however eaſily diſtinguiſh the *glauca* from every other.

Our figures of both ſpecies were taken from the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD's garden, in July 1801.

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Pubd. by Wm. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh, as the Act directs 1st June 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

ARISTOLOCHIA SEMPERVIRENS. EVERGREEN BIRTHWORT.

****

– Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1115.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſempervirens* (volùbilis, fruticuloſa) foliis cordatis oblongis acùminatis, undulatis, pedunculis ſolitariis tortuoſis pendulis, corollæ limbo ovato retuſulo.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſempervirens. Sp. Pl.* 1363. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158. *Hort. Cliff.* 432. *Sauv. Monſp.* 111. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Sabb. Hort.* 2. *t.* 82. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *n.* 14.

PISTOLOCHIA cretica. *Bauh. Pin.* 307. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 510. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 17. *f.* 16.

PISTOLOCHIA altera. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 260.

There is a near affinity between this ſpecies and the preceding; the flowers in both are ſolitary; the ſtems climbing and angular; but the flowers of *ſempervirens* are ſmaller, of a pale yellow colour with deep red ſtripes, ſometimes varying to dark purple on the outſide; the peduncles twiſted and hanging down, as if not able to ſupport the weight of the flowers; the leaves are more acuminate and much waved, as well as of a thicker texture. Native of the Iſle of Candia.

Both theſe plants ſtood out of doors, in a ſheltered ſituation, through the winter, at Lady DE CLIFFORD'S; but coming from a ſouthern clime, may be more ſafely conſidered as greenhouſe plants. Cultivated in the Chelſea Garden, by PHILIP MILLER, in 1739.

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Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo. Crescent. June 1.1803.

F.t Sansom Sculp.

PRUNUS NIGRA. BLACK PLUM-TREE.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-fidus, inferus. *Petala* 5. *Drupæ* nux ſuturis prominulis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRUNUS *nigra*; umbellis ſeſſilibus ſolitariis paucifloris, foliis deciduis ovatis acuminatis, petiolis biglandulosis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 993.

PRUNUS *hiemalis*; arborea; ſtipulis ſetaceo-compoſitis: foliis oblongo-ovalibus obovalibuſve, abrupte promiſſeque acuminatis: pedicellis aggregatis, glabris: calycis laciniis lanceolatis; fructu ſubovato. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 284?

DESCR. *Stem* arboreſcent: *branches* covered with a ſmooth blackiſh bark, aſh-coloured on one ſide; dotted with white warty excreſcences. *Flowers* precede the leaves, very ſweet-ſcented, grow in ſeſſile 2—4-flowered umbels, which are ſometimes ſolitary, ſometimes two together, and not unfrequently three. *Pedicles* red, warty, free from all pubeſcence, half an inch long; but lengthening as the flowers decay. *Calyx* inferior, red; *tube* top-ſhaped: *limb* 5-cleft; ſegments narrow, glandular-toothed, patent. *Petals* 5, ſuborbicular, concave, veined, white, with fleſh-coloured claws and tips. *Stamens* many: *filaments* white, length of the corolla, inſerted into the calyx: anthers yellow. *Germen* ſuperior, oval, not filling the calyx: *ſtyle* aſcending longer than ſtamens: *ſtigma* oblique. *Leaves* oval, acuminate, doubly ſerrate, petiolated: *petioles* having two glands near the leaf, and frequently a third lower down;

down; and, when young, a pair of linear, glandular-ciliate ſtipules.

Upon a compariſon of our plant with the ſpecimen of PRUNUS *nigra* in the Bankſian Herbarium, it appears to be undoubtedly the ſame; but in the Hortus Kewenſis, it is called the black Cherry-tree. We have not ſeen the fruit, but ſuppoſe it to be a Plum, eſpecially as there is a ſpecimen in the ſame Herbarium, from the elder BARTRAM, of what he calls "the common native Plum of America," which appears to us to be the ſame ſpecies. Flowers in May. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's Nurſery, Old-Brompton. Said in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in 1773. Is perfectly hardy.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BRANCH OF THE BOTANIC SOCIETY

J.Edwards Del. Pubd by T.Curtis, Strand, Copeland, July 1 1808. F.Sansom Sculp.

ARENARIA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN SAND-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, patens. *Petala* 5, integra. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARENARIA *montana;* caulibus ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis acuminatis petalis pluries minoribus, petalis obovatis integerrimis exunguiculatis.

ARENARIA *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſcabris, caulibus ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus. *Amœn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 272. *Spec. Pl.* 602. *Willd.* 2. 721. *Krock. Siles. n.* 677. *De Aſſo. Arragon. n.* 383. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 11. *Brot. Flor. Luſit.* 1. *p.* 199.

ALSINE *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis; ramis floriferis erectis, ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus. *Ventenat. Hort. Celſ.* 34.

ALSINE foliis linearibus acuminatis, petalis florum integris calyce duplo longioribus. *Monnier. Obſ.* 127.

MYOSOTIS luſitanica linariæ folio, magno flore. *Tourn. Inſt. R. Herb. p.* 244. ex auctoritate herbarii Vaillant.

DESCR. The whole plant is covered with a ſoft pubeſcence; but it is only when dry that any roughneſs is perceived in the leaves. *Stems* procumbent: flowering branches aſſurgent. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, acute, in an old plant much narrower, and growing cloſer together about the extremities of the flowering

flowering branches, than in our figure, which was taken from one in the firſt year of its flowering. *Peduncles* one-flowered, longer than leaves, bent down as the fruit ripens. *Calycine* leaflets ovate-acuminate, pubeſcent, not ſtriated. *Corolla* 5-petaled, large, white: *petals* obovate, quite entire, rounded at the point, with hardly any claw. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* white. *Germen* roundiſh, pointed: *ſtyles*, or ſeſſile ſtigmas three, white. *Capſule* conical, one-celled, ſplitting at the point into ſix valves: *Seeds* many, kidney-ſhaped, brown.

This plant is one of the largeſt of the genus, reaching ſometimes, when ſupported by the buſhes, amongſt which it prefers growing, to the height of a foot and a half or two feet; its flowers are ſpecious enough to attract attention, neither is it by any means uncommon in the mountainous diſtricts in the South of France, particularly in the vallies of the department of the Hautes-Pyrenées, in the mountains of Arragon, and in the northern parts of Portugal; all which circumſtances conſidered, it ſeems ſurpriſing that the older Botaniſts ſhould have left us no certain account of this plant. The ſynonym from TOURNEFORT was adduced by VENTENAT on the authority of VAILLANT's Herbarium, but SCHEUCHZER, who has mentioned TOURNEFORT's plant in his Itinera Alpina, probably miſtook it for CERASTIUM *tomentoſum*, as we infer from the other ſynonyms he has quoted. The firſt ſatisfactory account we find of the ARENARIA *montana* is in Dr. MONNIER's Obſervations on the Natural Hiſtory of the Southern Provinces of France, publiſhed at the end of M. CASSINI DE THURY's Work on the Meridian of the Obſervatory at Paris. He ſays that it occurs plentifully on the road from Orleans to Bourges, eſpecially in the foreſt of Alloigni.

BROTERO ſeems to heſitate whether he ſhould conſider the plant he has deſcribed under the name of ARENARIA *montana* to be the ſame with that of LINNÆUS, but a compariſon of his own with MONNIER's deſcriptions, leaves no room to doubt of their identity. It is a perfectly hardy perennial, ſhould be planted in bog-earth, in a ſhady and damp ſituation. Propagated by dividing its roots, or by ſeed. Flowers in April, May, and June.

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton, in May 1807.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Pubd.ª T. Curtis & Co. Botanical Mag.ª July 1.ª 1818.

ACONITUM UNCINATUM. HOOK-FLOWERED WOLF'S-BANE.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5, ſupremo fornicato. *Nectaria* 2, pedunculata, recurva. *Siliquæ* 3, f. 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACONITUM *uncinatum*; floribus ſubpentagynis, foliis multilobis, corollarum galea longius extenſa. *Syſt. Veg.* 504. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1238. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9.

ACONITUM *uncinatum*; caule flexuoſo: foliis 3—5-partito-palmatis; lobis rhomboideo-lanceolatis: capſulis ternis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 315?

The leaves of this ſpecies, a native of North-America, are leſs deeply divided than in any other with which we are acquainted; a character that diſtinguiſhes it at firſt ſight. The flowers reſemble thoſe of A. *Cammarum*, but the point of the helmet-ſhaped petal turns inwards, inſtead of being reflected, as it uſually is in the laſt-mentioned ſpecies; the ſide-petals are kidney-ſhaped and appear ciliated, when viewed through a lens; the lower petals are unequal. This plant has been ſuppoſed to be the ACONITUM *japonicum* of THUNBERG, which that Botaniſt deſcribes as having flowers very ſimilar to A. *lycoctonum*, and muſt be therefore altogether different. The Japan ſpecies, we ſuſpect, has never been ſeen in this country, though its name occurs in ſome of our catalogues.

It is more from the compariſon of our plant with the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, than from its exact agreement

ment with the deſcriptions of LINNÆUS and MICHAUX, that we conſider it to be the *uncinatum*.

The very curious nectaries in this genus, and which really are receptacles of honey, are called by JUSSIEU petals, together with the minute coloured excreſcences, ſurrounding the germens; and what LINNÆUS calls corolla is conſidered by him as the calyx.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in September. Requires no particular treatment. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

LIBRARY
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ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA. NARCISSUS-FLOWERED ANEMONE, or WIND FLOWER.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 6—9. *Sem.* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *narciſſiflora;* floribus umbellatis involucratis, foliis radicalibus palmatis inciſo-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1283.

ANEMONE *narciſſiflora;* floribus umbellatis, ſeminibus depreſſo-ovalibus nudis. *Sp. Pl.* 763. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 200. *n.* 42. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 159. *Crantz Auſtr. faſc.* 2. *p.* 122. *t.* 3. *f.* 1. *Hoffm. Germ.* 191. *Villars Delph.* 3. *p.* 722. *Ger. Prov.* 381. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 257.

ANEMONE ſeminibus nudis rotundis planis, foliis ſeptifidis imbricatis, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1155. *Enum.* 330. 4.

PULSATILLA trianthos ſulfurea ſemine non pappoſo. *Barrel. Ic.* 494.

RANUNCULUS montanus hirſutus albus altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montanus hirſutis humilior narciſſi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montani 2 ſpecies prima et altera. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 235. *Raii Hiſt.* 590.

R. alpinus albo flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 363.

R. alpinus narciſſi flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 366, 367.

R. montanus purpuraſcente flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 367, 368? *III. Hiſt?*

CARYOPHYLLATA alpina quinquefolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 322. *Lob. Ic.* 696.

ACONITUM candidum acaulon. *Dalech. Lugd.* 1783. *Edit. Gallic.* 2. 596.

The

The ANEMONE *narciſſiflora*, although rarely met with in our collections, is a very common plant on the high mountains, in the South of Europe; and in Siberia, according to GMELIN, from the river Ianiſ nearly to the 54th degree of Northern latitude. We have ſeen dried ſpecimens alſo from Mount Caucaſus. Is ſaid by CLUSIUS to be ſweet-ſcented, which we could not perceive. This plant varies very much in ſtature and in the ſize of its flowers; and the ANEMONE *faſciculata* of the Species Plantarum is one of theſe varieties. Moſt probably too, CLUSIUS's Ranunculus montanus with a purple flower, above quoted, which he had not ſeen himſelf, but received the deſcription and drawing of it from his friend Dr. THOMAS PENNY, of London, is another variety; but if ſo, the calyx, which appears below the flower in the figure, muſt be an error. Our plant has frequently petals ſtained with purple on the outſide, eſpecially when paſt its prime. It is one of the moſt ſhewy of the alpine plants; prefers a moiſt ſituation, and bog earth. Introduced to this country in 1773, by the late Earl of BUTE. Flowers in April and May. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Pub.d by T. Clarke, 5. Gen. Crescent, Aug.st 1.1806. F. Sansom Sculp.

MIMOSA STRICTA. TWIN-FLOWERED MIMOSA.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. ſ. plura. *Piſt.* 1. *Legumen.*
MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5—10, plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *ſtricta*; foliis ſimplicibus cuneato-linearibus, pedunculis geminatis axillaribus patentiſſimis, capitulis globoſis.
MIMOSA *ſtricta. Bot. Repoſ.* 53. *Recenſ.* 126. *Dryander, in Ann. Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 530.
ACACIA *ſtricta. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1052.

DESCR. An upright ſhrub: *branches* few, twiggy, angular, from a projecting cuplike ſtipule, which receives the footſtalk of the leaf and is decurrent down the ſtem. *Leaves* long, tongue-ſhaped, narrowing towards the baſe, marginated, glaucous, oblique, erect, veined. *Footſtalk* hardly any, inſerted by a joint into the cuplike ſtipule above mentioned. *Flowers* in globular heads, the ſize of a large pea. *Peduncles* axillary, growing two together, oppoſite, and ſtanding at right angles with the ſtem. *Calyx* minute, chaffy. *Corolla* ſmall, 5-petaled. *Stamens* very many, much longer than the corolla.

The MIMOSA *ſtricta*, a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, is a native of New-Holland, and being propagated by cuttings, as well as by ſeeds, which long preſerve their vegetating ſtate, is frequently met with in the collections about the metropolis. Has no

no ſcent. Introduced by Governor PATERSON in 1790. Flowers in the ſpring months. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

WILLDENOW has thought fit to reſtore the old name of Acacia, conſidering the ſenſitive plants as a diſtinct genus, for which he retains the name of Mimoſa; but as other diviſions of this too extenſive genus muſt be made, which cannot be properly executed without comparing the ſeed-pods, we think it ſafeſt at preſent to arrange all theſe plants, as heretofore, under the name of MIMOSA; for as few of them ever produce ripe ſeed in Europe, no attempt to divide them can be ſucceſsful, till ſome Botaniſt, who has an opportunity of examining their fruit, ſhall undertake it.

All the ſimple-leaved Mimoſas ſhew pinnated leaves in the ſeedling plant; whence it may be doubted whether they are not in reality leafleſs, having only dilated leaf-ſtalks; but, as theſe are veined like leaves, there can be no doubt but that they perform the function of ſuch; and we have not heſitated to adopt the common language, without entering into the queſtion whether they are properly leaves or not.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE POMPEIAN BRANCH OF THE STATE SOC

Sw.t Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp. Pub.d by T. Hughes, St. Geo. Crescent July 1.1808.

COLCHICUM BYZANTINUM. BROAD-LEAVED COLCHICUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONO- vel TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1028.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLCHICUM *byzantinum (bulbo maximo, depreſſo-globoſo)* foliis ſubquinis, exterioribus duobus brevioribus, recumbentibus, ovato oblongis cum acumine, latiſſimis, obiter in longum plicatim corrugatis, atro-virentibus; floribus hæcce diu prævenientibus, ſubſucceſſivè numeroſis *(vicenis vel pluribus).* G.

COLCHICUM *byzantinum. Nobis ſupra No.* 1028. *pag. alt. in Spec. Synth.*

COLCHICUM latifolium byzantinum πολυανθ-πλαſιφυλλον cum fructu. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 199. 200. *cum Ic.*

COLCHICUM byzantinum. *Park. Par.* 154, 155.

COLCHICUM latifolium polyanthes. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 655.

Bulbs of this ſpecies were received by CLUSIUS, while at Vienna, in 1598, from Conſtantinople. It has never yet been taken up as a ſpecies in any ſyſtematic enumeration of plants known to us. The bulb is the largeſt, the leaves the broadeſt, and the flowers the moſt numerous of any of the genus; the ſize of the firſt being equal to a man's fiſt, the breadth of the outermoſt leaf meaſuring ſometimes near ſix inches, and we have ſeen from ſixteen to twenty flowers thrown up in ſucceſſion. The filaments are alternately ſhorter, and marked on the outſide at the baſe with a tawny ſpot. The foliage

foliage is in perfection about the middle of May; the bloom early in the autumn.

Although cultivated here from the days of PARKINSON, is now a rare plant in our gardens. Seems to be perfectly hardy.

The ſpecimen, from which our drawing was made, was the produce of a bulb imported from Holland laſt year. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1089, *l.* 30. *pro* "collinens" *lege* "collineans."

No. 1110, *l.* 30. pro "*Singullis oculis*" lege "*singulis loculis*"

No. 1111, *p. alt. l.* 29. *post* "aphyllus" *pro* commate *ſubſtitue* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 25. pro "*Bod. in Stap. Theophr.*" lege "*Bod. à Stap. in Theophr.*"

No. 1112, *l.* 20. *poſt* "955" *dele* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 19. *poſt* "recte" *dele* comma.

No. 1113, *l.* 18. pro "*concreta*" lege "*concretis.*"

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF BELGIUM AND THE NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN

J.Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, Sloane Street, July 1.1805. F. Sansom Sculp.

IRIS RUTHENICA. PIGMY FLAG.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 et 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ruthenica (imberbis; uniflora; rhizomate repente ramentis foliaceis filiſque hirſuto;)* faſciculis ſterilibus plurifoliis; foliis anguſte lineari-gramineis, nervoſis, caule florifero altioribus; ſpathe valvulis cymbiformi-conduplicatis; corollæ tubo cuniculato, limbo multoties breviore, germen ſubcylindricum incluſum pedicellatum ſubæquante; laciniis intimis divergenter erectis, brevioribus, ſubtriplo anguſtioribus. *G.*

IRIS foliis linearibus; corolla imberbi; fructu obtuſe trigono turbinato. *Gmel. Flor. Sib.* 1. *p.* 26. *n.* 26. *tab.* 5. *f.* 1. (optime) excluſis *Bauhino*, *Lobelio*, et *Dodonæo.*—Obiter memoratur a *Pallas in It. v.* 3. *p.* 714; nec dato nomine ſpecifico.

IRIS humilis anguſtifolia cærulea; teſta ſeminali non roſtrata alba. *Amman. Ruth.* 134?

Plant ceſpitoſe; *rootſtock* creeping, in ſpontaneous ſpecimens, roughened and covered by remnants of precedent leaves mixed with filiform ſhreads; *ſterile faſcicles* of ſeveral narrow, linear-gramineous, nerved *leaves*, from four to ſix inches high, downwards edgewiſe-equitant and ſheathing each other conduplicately; upwards diverging diſtichly; flowering *ſtem* extrafoliaceous, about two inches high, with two or more ſheath-like *leaflets*, terminated by a bivalved, one-flowered, compreſſed-lanceolate, ſubſphacelate *ſpathe*, which envelopes the pedicled *germen*; *corolla* varying from blue to white, exceeding fragrant, with the ſcent of violets, and in proportion to the plant, large; *tube* round, ſhort,

ſhort, about the length of the germen, and many times ſhorter than limb, gradually enlarged into a turbinate *faux*, cuniculate, not ſolid; *inner ſegments* upright-divergent, linear-lorate, unguiculate, about one-fourth ſhorter than the others, and nearly three times narrower; *outer*, beardleſs, with recurvedly reflected *laminæ*; *ſtyle* about the length of the tube, from which it is entirely free; *ſegments* of the *inner lip* of the *ſtigmas* ſerrately toothed; *filaments* adnate to the tube; *germen* oval-cylindrical, three times ſhorter than pedicle; *capſule*, as deſcribed by GMELIN, turbinate, trigonal, and the ſeeds roundiſh and black, but ſometimes preſſed into different forms by mutual contact; we ſuſpect the ſtem is conſiderably elongated during the developement of the fruit.

Native of Siberia, Dauria, and their neighbouring diſtricts within the Ruſſian empire. Although completely deſcribed and excellently delineated in the *Flora Sibirica* of GMELIN, it has not been taken up in any general arrangement of vegetables that we have ſeen, or received a ſpecific name till now. Our preſent plant was raiſed from ſeeds imported by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, with whom it flowered early in May 1806 and in the preſent year. Comes very near to the North-American *verna*, which has however a far longer tube to the corolla. The Bankſian Herbarium contains ſeveral native ſpecimens of both ſpecies. *G.*

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Wm Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent July 1 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

ANTHERICUM CANALICULATUM. HAIRY ANTHERICUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 816.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *canaliculatum* foliis ſubcarnoſis piloſis enſiformi-triquetris latere anguſtiori canaliculatis, ſcapo ſimplici. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 448. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 141.

ANTHERICUM *hirſutum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 63? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 140?

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens by MASSON, in 1774; blooms in April. *Rootſtock* throwing out a faſcicle of thick fleſhy ſubcylindric fibres. Although the ſtem is deſcribed in the *Hortus Kewenſis* as ſimple, yet the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium has one branch. If our figure is correct, the pedicles and outſide of the corolla are hairy, which was not the caſe in the Kew plant; the flowers of which are alſo ſaid to have been marked with green, while in our plant the place of that colour is ſupplied by a dingy purpliſh red. But theſe are diſtinctions which by themſelves are of no avail in forming ſpecific characters; and vary, even in the ſame plant, from change of culture or ſtate of growth. The ſpecies ſeems to be very nearly allied to *longifolium.* It is to be regretted that WILDENOW has taken up indiſcriminately all the ſpecies from THUNBERG'S *Prodomus Floræ Capenſis;* as it is quite impoſſible to ſay, with any degree of certainty, whether they belong to thoſe of other authors; unleſs they have been deſcribed elſewhere in a more detailed manner by himſelf, as ſome of them have; or have been adopted by him from other books. *G.*

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Pubd by J. Curtis 3 Fenchurch Crescent July 1 1809.

AMARYLLIS ADVENA. STREAKED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *advena (umbella* 4—5*-flora; corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata; limbo ſubringenter irregulari;)* foliis uno-pluribus, lineari-loratis, convoluto-concavis, obtuſiuſculis, ſubglauceſcentibus, ſcapo compreſſo-tereti ſubæqualibus; corollis nutantibus; laciniarum laminis lanceolato-oblongis, parum inæqualibus, recurvatim divergentibus; tubo brevi, germini ſubæquali, ore a ſertulo membranaceo pennicillatim multifido coronato; ſtaminibus faſciculatis, declinatis, aſſurgentibus alternis plurimum brevioribus; ſtigmatibus trinis, recurvato-patentibus. *G.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS polyanthos, flore exterius rubro, intus luteo et rubro vario. *Feuill. Obſ. v.* 3. *t. xxi. p.* 30.

Bulb ſcarcely the ſize of a hen's egg, covered by ſeveral ſphacelately membranous integuments of a dark cheſnut colour; *leaves* from one to ſix (of three different ſpecimens we ſaw no one had the ſame number of theſe), linear, convolute-concave, obtuſe, externally ſubſemicylindric, ſomewhat glaucous, about the third of an inch broad, and from a foot to two feet long; *ſcape* compreſſed-round, about their height; *flowers* pedicled, from four to five, nodding horizontally, about two inches long, of a bright vermillion colour ſuffuſed and ſtreaked with

with a greeniſh yellow, eſpecially on the inner ſide; ſurrounded at the baſe of their pedicles by a ſcarioſely membranous bivalved, acuminate *ſpathe*; *corolla* funnelform-campanulate; *tube* ſhort, about equal to the germen, melliferous, crowned by a ſhort membranous pencilwiſe-jagged garland or ring; *limb* ſix-parted, ſubbilabiately irregular; *ſegments* unguiculate, recurvedly divergent; *laminæ* lanceolate-oblong, and not much broader than *ungues*, which converge turbinately towards the tube, outer ones rather the broadeſt and tipped with a ſmall fleſhy inwardly barbed ſubulate *mucro*; *ſtamens* faſciculate, declined-aſſurgent, about one-fourth ſhorter than limb, alternate ones conſiderably the ſhorteſt, all adnate to the hollow of the tube; *anthers* linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing; *ſtyle* equal to the longer ſtamens, ſubtriquetral, clavately thickened upwards; ſtigmas three, compreſſed-linear, recurved patent.

A native of Chili; and till now, we believe, an entire ſtranger to our European gardens. Although deſcribed and figured in FEUILLÉE's Journal, it has not been arranged in any of the ſyſtematic records of vegetation; nor had it before received a ſpecific name.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen, the produce of bulbs, brought by Mr. BRANDT from South-America; and given by him to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, with whom it flowered laſt May, at their Nurſery, Hammerſmith. The whole plant is void of ſcent. Requires to be kept in the ſtove.

G.

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Syd. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1.1808

HYOSCYAMUS SCOPOLIA. PENDULOUS-FLOWERED HENBANE.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, obtuſa. *Stam.* inclinata. *Capſ.* operculata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *Scopolia*; foliis ovatis integris, calycibus inflatis campanulatis lævibus. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 221. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1013. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Scop. Carn. n.* 254. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 370.
SCOPOLA *carniolica. Jacq. Obſ.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 20.
SOLANUM ſomniferum baccifera. *Bauh. Pin.* 166.
SOLANUM ſomniferum alterum. *Matthioli Epit.* 750. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 532. *ſ.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 5. *Cam. et Epit.* 816. *Ejuſd. Herb.* 377. *Raii Hiſt.* 680. *Park. Theat.* 346.

MATTHIOLUS, the firſt Botaniſt who notices this plant, conſidered it as a ſpecies of Deadly Night-Shade, and even deſcribed the fruit as being a black berry; by which he miſled all the older Botaniſts. SCOPOLI, a Phyſician and celebrated Naturaliſt at Ydria in the Frioul, firſt gave a true deſcription of the fruit, and having an opportunity of ſearching in the Salvatine mountain, near Goritia, where MATTHIOLUS diſcovered it, was able to aſcertain that his plant was the ſame. Although SCOPOLI pointed out the difference in the fruit, he continued to conſider it nevertheleſs as a ſpecies of ATROPA. JACQUIN attempted to raiſe it to the dignity of a new genus, and named it, in honour of the above Botaniſt, Scopola; but

LINNÆUS

LINNÆUS added it to the genus HYOSCYAMUS, with which, according to GÆRTNER, its fruit perfectly correſponds.

Notwithſtanding theſe authorities, we are inclined to think, that the firſt ideas of the near affinity of this plant with the Bella-Donna were perfectly juſt. The habit and form of the corolla are the ſame in both; nor is there that difference in the fruit which at firſt ſight may appear ſo ſtriking: if examined in an unripe ſtate it is ſimilar in both ſpecies, being bilocular with a large fleſhy central receptacle. The difference conſiſts in this, that as the fruit approaches maturity, the fleſhy parts in the Bella-Donna become more ſucculent and ripen into a dark-coloured juicy berry; whilſt in our plant theſe parts evaporate, and the fruit becomes a dry capſule inſtead of a berry. Similar differences in the fruit of very nearly allied ſpecies, in other genera, are not wanting. The calyx can hardly be properly ſaid to be inflated, being applied cloſe to the tube of the corolla, and only becoming larger than the capſule from the ſhrinking of the latter in ripening.

The duration of this plant above ground is but ſhort, for ſpringing up in April, it goes ſpeedily into flower, ripens its ſeeds in June or early in July; after which the ſtems ſoon dry up, and the roots remain dormant in the earth till the following ſpring. It is a hardy perennial, and having creeping roots, will readily eſtabliſh itſelf in any ſituation not too much expoſed to the ſun.

Introduced in 1780, by Mr. SAMUEL GRIMWOOD. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

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Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Aug. 1 1801

FUMARIA CUCULLARIA. TWO-SPURRED FUMITORY.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea, ſingula antheris tribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; (bicalcarata) ſcapo nudo, racemo ſimplici, calcaribus rectis divergentibus. *Dryander MSS.*

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; acaulis, ſcapo nudo, racemo ſecundo, corollis baſi bicalcaratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl* 3. *p.* 857.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; ſcapo nudo. *Mant.* 437. *Sp. Pl.* 983. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; radice bulboſa; ſcapo nudo; ſpica floribus majuſculis, alternis, poſtice bicornibus; ſiliqua lanceolata. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am. v.* 2. *p.* 51.

FUMARIA tuberoſa inſipida. *Corn. Canad.* 127?

FUMARIA ſiliquoſa, radice grumoſa, flore bicorporeo ad labia conjuncto, virginiana. *Pluk. Alm.* 162. *t.* 90. *f.* 3. *Raii Suppl.* 475.

CAPNORCHIS americana. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 1. *p.* 309.

BICUCULLATA canadenſis, radice tuberoſa ſquamata. *Marchant in Act. Pariſ.* 1733. *p.* 280. *t.* 20.

DESCR. *Root* of ſeveral roundiſh bulbs: the lower ones compreſſed by lying cloſe upon one another. Theſe bulbs are, according to M. MARCHANT, very bitter and acrid, leaving a durable heat in the mouth. The whole plant partakes of this acrimony in a lower degree. *Leaves* all radical, triternate, glaucous:

glaucous: *leaflets* pinnatifid, with lobes irregularly inciſed. *Scape* naked, rounded, bearing 2—6 white yellow-tipped flowers, looking to one ſide in a ſimple raceme. *Pedicles* one-flowered, ſhorter than corolla. *Bractes* ſmall, lanceolate, coloured, one at the inſertion of the pedicle in the ſcape, and two oppoſite near the calyx, of which they might in our drawing be taken for external leaflets, but in ſome ſpecimens they are more diſtant. *Calyx* of two heart-ſhaped leaflets preſſed cloſe to the baſe of the corolla. *Corolla* bilabiate-like, with both lips ſimilar, equal, lengthened backwards into a ſpur or nectary, and reflected at the mouth. [*Standard and keel?*] Between the lips are two fiddle-ſhaped petals which embrace the ſtigma and anthers [*wings?*]. *Stamens* 6: *filaments* diſtinct, three inſerted into the lower edge of each lip. *Ovary* oblong-oval, one-celled: *ovula* round, ſhining: *ſtyle* erect, the length of the ovary: *ſtigma* globoſe.

The remarkable ſtructure of the flower in this ſpecies, may ſeem to juſtify thoſe Botaniſts who have conſidered it as forming a genus diſtinct from FUMARIA. The difference however is not ſo great as at firſt ſight appears, for the curtailing one of the ſpurs and uniting the ſix filaments into two would leave very little difference; and it may be noted that there is ſomething anomalous either in the flower or fruit of almoſt every ſpecies of FUMARIA. Increaſing the parts of this flower would bring it near to AQUILEGIA; which confirms the propriety of JUSSIEU's having placed the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Papaveraceæ*, as adjoining orders, in his ſyſtem. CORNUTI's plant is always quoted as a ſynonym of this; but from his figure, as well as becauſe he deſcribes it to be free from acrimony, we ſee no reaſon to think they can be the ſame.

The change in the ſpecific character was ſuggeſted to Mr. BRYANDER by a very nearly related ſpecies, found by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, under the name of *erubeſcens*, diſtinguiſhed from F. *Cucullaria*, "calcaribus incurvis."

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in May. Propagated by ſeparating the bulbs. Loves a ſhady ſituation and light ſomewhat loamy ſoil. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1759.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Cr.sfont. Aug.t 1.1809

Syd.t Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

EMBOTHRIUM SPECIOSISSIMUM.

THE WARATAH. ⁂ The Telopea ~

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Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala [ſæpe in unum coalita]. *Stam.* limbo inſerta. *Folliculus* polyſpermus. *Sem.* alata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EMBOTHRIUM *ſpecioſiſſimum*; foliis obovatis obtuſis inæqualiter ſerratis, ſpica [corymbo] ſubcapitata, involucro polyphyllo. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 19. *t.* 7.

EMBOTHRIUM *ſpecioſiſſimum*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 537.

Dr. SMITH's character of EMBOTHRIUM, when he ſpeaks of the flower as conſiſting of four petals, may ſometimes miſlead the ſtudent who is unacquainted with the natural order of *Proteæ*, in which the petals are apt to cohere more or leſs firmly, ſo as frequently to make the corolla appear to conſiſt of one petal only. In the preſent ſpecies, in the living plant the corolla is divided but a very ſmall diſtance from the extremity, except that at the back it is early ſplit almoſt to the baſe, by the ſtrength of the ſtyle. Under other circumſtances, however, the petals may perhaps divide much farther down. In the ſtate it occurred to us we ſhould deſcribe it as a monopetalous flower: tube 8-angled, burſting on one ſide to admit of the egreſs of the ſtyle; limb divided into four ſegments, bearing the anthers in a hollow formed near the point, and rolled back ſoon after the eſcape of the ſtigma, which does not take place till the anthers have diſcharged their pollen upon it.

The

The Waratah is allowed, both by the natives and the ſettlers in New South-Wales, to be the moſt ſplendid of all their vegetable productions; and the former are ſaid alſo to find an agreeable repaſt in ſucking the tubular flowers, which abound with honey.

Mr. LODDIGES's and ſome other collections contain this valuable and rare ſhrub, but we have not heard that it has as yet flowered in any but in that of EMP. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. at Springwell, in Hertfordſhire, where our drawing was taken in May laſt. Propagated by layers, or by ſeeds imported from New Holland.

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N.o 1129

ALLIUM INODORUM. CAROLINA GARLICK.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *inodorum (radix bulboſa)* foliis radicalibus, ambientibus, recurvo-recumbentibus, anguſto-loratis acuminatis, ſubcarinatis; ſcapo ſubtereti, nudo; ſpatha umbella rara laxa duplo breviore; corolla ſubturbinatim campanulata, laciniis lanceolato-obovatis, obtuſis, deorſum in tubum obconicum breviter concretis; ſtaminibus complanato-linearibus, mucronato-acuminatis, tubo adnatis, corolla ſubtertia parte brevioribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *inodorum. Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76.

ALLIUM *mutabile;* bulbo ſubrotundo; tunicis fibrilloſis; foliis ſcapo cylindrico brevioribus, plano-canaliculatis, ſuperne ſubſetaceo-convolutis, flaccidis; involucro brevi; umbella multiflora, aut cum bulbillis pauciflora; calycis exalbido-roſei laciniis ovali-lanceolatis; ſtaminibus ſimplicibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 195?

Bulb roundiſh tunicate; leaves all radical, ambient, recurved-recumbent, narrow-lorate, ſubchannelled-concave, ſubcarinate, far convolute-attenuated upwards, about half an inch broad, ſometimes higher, at others, lower than the *ſtem*, which is roundiſh, ſolid, upright; *umbel* lax, few- (6—12) flowered, ſubfaſtigiate, twice higher than the membranous acuminate bivalved *ſpathe*; *corolla* about half an inch long, whitiſh, turbinate-campanulate, *ſegments* grown together into an obconic browniſh

browniſh green *tube* for nearly one-third of their length; *laminæ* obovate-lanceolate, obtuſe, nearly equal, with browniſh purple longitudinal carinate ſtreaks interſecting them on the outſide, *outer* ones ſlightly carinate and leſs obtuſe than the *inner*; *filaments* equal, flat, linear, ſubplano-concave, mucronately pointed, adnate to the tube, nearly one-third ſhorter than the corolla; *anthers* ſmall, upright, fixed by their baſe, at firſt brown; *ſtyle* even with the ſtamens, white, filiform-triquetral, ending in a bluntiſh inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcent ſtigmatoſe apex; *germen* of a cinereous green, ſhorter than ſtyle, turbinate-oblong, obſoletely trigonal, ſix-ſtreaked, ſomewhat uneven; *capſule* turbinate oblong, obſoletely tripulvinate; *ſeeds* compreſſedly pyriform or aciniform, black, ſhining, few.

Native of Carolina. Remarkable for being devoid of the well-known ſcent ſo uſual in the reſt of this genus. We ſuſpect it to be the ſame with the *mutabile* of MICHAUX.

Introduced about 1770, by the Dutcheſs of BEAUFORT. Not very common in our collections, but hardy, and of eaſy culture; flowering in April and May.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GREVILLE'S, Paddington. The ſtem was about a foot and half high. *G.*

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Pub.d by T. Gaitor St. Geo. Grosvenor. Aug.t 1 1806

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

IRIS SUBBIFLORA. PURPLE FLAG.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS ° *ſubbiflora (barbata; ſubuniflora; rhizoma craſſum, carnoſum, repens;)* foliis lato-enſatis, extimis falcatis; caule faſciculis ſterilibus parum breviore, ſimplici, foliolis vagis ſubſpathaceis veſtito; corollæ tubo germen ſeſſile cylindraceum ſexſtriatum ſubæquante; *(cæteris* germanicæ *ſupra No. 670.)* G.

IRIS § *ſubbiflora. Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 50.

IRIS latifolia major xxii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 222. *Ic.*

IRIS biflora. *Ger. Herb. Emac.* 53. *f.* 5. Nec Linnæi.

IRIS biflora luſitanica. *Lob. Ic. tab.* 68. *f.* 2.

LIRIO rôxo. *Luſitanis.*

A plant entirely diſtinct from the *biflora* of LINNÆUS, the ſpecimen of which (as depoſited by him in CLIFFORD's Herbarium) is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. That has ſeveral flowers, with the tube of the corolla ſeveral times longer than the germen, and is altogether a far ſmaller plant, approaching very near to *pumila*; of which perhaps it is a mere variety; and moſt likely not a native of Portugal. From *germanica* our ſpecies differs on the other hand, in being ſmaller, in the black-red colour of the corolla, in fragrance, in having a ſimple and generally one-flowered ſtem, inſtead of one with branches and ſeveral flowers; as alſo in having a cylindrical, and not a trigonal germen; the leaves are alſo of a yellower hue. The ſtem is from half to a foot high.

Grows in chalky ſpots near Liſbon. Sir THOMAS GAGE was kind enough to permit us to examine a part of his herbarium, where we found a ſpecimen of it, gathered near the above city by himſelf.

himſelf. It very rarely has two flowers; and not one plant in ſix hundred, according to BROTERO, has three.

Our preſent ſpecimen had been cultivated in the ſame garden for fourteen or fifteen years, and there it was never ſeen in bloom before laſt May.

Subbifera would have been a more appropriate ſpecific name than *ſubbiflora*; the circumſtance of the ſame root ſometimes throwing up flowering-ſtems, at different ſeaſons of the year (ſpring and autumn) being what was intended to be expreſſed by it. By the Portugueſe it is called the Red Iris. The corolla is very like to, but ſmaller than that of *germanica*. It is by far the moſt fragrant of the genus known to us. Is ſaid to vary with pale ſulphur-coloured flowers.

Seems to have been known to the older Botaniſts; but we never met with it in bloom till now. *G.*

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Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom sculp.

IRIS SPURIA (δ) HALOPHILA. SMALLER SULPHUR-COLOURED BASTARD-FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *spuria (imberbis; subtriflora; rhizoma carnosum, repens;)* foliis lorato-ensatis, duriusculis, nervosis caulem flexuosum subsuperantibus; spatha lanceolata, inflatiuscula; corollæ laciniis extimis spathulatis, rectissime atque horizontaliter patentibus cum unguibus laminis rotundato-ovatis recurvatis duplo longioribus; intimis clavato-oblongis, brevioribus, divergenter erectis; germine pyramidatim ovato, alato-hexagono, pedicellato, tubo pluries longiore. *G.*

(α *major*) major; corolla cæruleſcente. *G.*

IRIS *spuria. Linn. Syst. Veg.* 93. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 32. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Jacq. Flor. Austr.* 6. *tab.* 4. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 38. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 239. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 140. *Georgi Beschr. Russ. Reichs. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 670. *ed.* 1800.

IRIS *halophila. Nobis; supra No.* 875.

IRIS *spathulata. Lam. Dict.* 3. 300.

IRIS *maritima. Lam. Fl. Franç.* 3. 497.

IRIS *desertorum. Pallas in Herb. penes D. Lambert.* Exempl hortense.

IRIS anguſtiſolia I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 228. *cum Ic.*

IRIS ſylveſtris maritima narbonenſis. *Lob. Ic. t.* 68.

IRIS foliis anguſtis prima Cluſii. *Hort. Eyst. Œst. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 4.

IRIS anguſtiſolia major cærulea. *Park. Par. t.* 185.

(β *minor*) minor; corolla cæruleo-violacea. *G.*

IRIS *spuria. Curtis; supra No.* 58.

IRIS anguſtiſolia purpurea marina. *Park. Par.* 184?

(γ *ochroleuca*) major; corolla ochroleuca. *G.*

IRIS *ochroleuca. Linn. Mant.* 175. *Curt. supra No.* 61. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 22. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Lam. Dict.* 3. 301. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 100. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141.

IRIS *orientalis. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8.
IRIS tripolitana. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.
IRIS anguſtifolia tripolitana. *Park. Par. tab.* 185.
(δ halophila) minor; corolla ochroleuca. *G. Supra No.* 1131.
IRIS *halophila. Pall. Reiſ. Ruſſ. Reich.* 3. *App.* 63. *tab. B. f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vah! Enum.* 2. 141. (halophylla.) *Georg. Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 671.
IRIS *ſalſa. Pall. l. c. p.* 2. *lib.* 2. 461.
IRIS *Guldenſtædtii. Lepech. Act. Petrop.* 1781. 1. 192. *tab.* 8. *Georgi l. c.* 670.
(ε deſertorum) corollæ laciniis intimis cæruleſcentibus, extimis luteſcentibus. *G.*
IRIS *deſertorum. Guldenſt. Flor. Caucaſ. ined. apud Georgi l. c.* 672.

Although *ochroleuca*, *halophila*, and *ſpuria*, have maintained themſelves till now in the rank of diſtinct ſpecies, yet after a ſcrupulous examination of a multitude of ſpontaneous, as well as garden, ſpecimens, we cannot detect the ſlighteſt character that can be adduced to diſcriminate them in any other way than as varieties of each other; as which we have enumerated them above.

The leaves are ſometimes about equal with the ſtem, at others far higher; thoſe of the ſulphur-coloured varieties are paler than thoſe of the blue ones; all, when bruiſed, emit the ſame diſagreeable ſcent, as is perceived in our Common Stinking Gladwyn, but in a leſs degree; *ſtem* flexuoſe and ſheathed all the way by ſpathaceous leaflets; from one to five feet high; the *tube* of the corolla is about the third part of an inch long, hexagonally cyathiform, melliferous; the *ungues* of the outer ſegments are remarkably ſtraight and extended horizontally at right angles with the tube, they are lanceolate, concave, and interſected lengthwiſe by a fleſhy ridge on the inner ſurface; the *ſtigmas* are archwiſe incumbent and about the length of the ungues of the inner ſegments; *outer lip* emarginate.

Native of the South of France, Auſtria, the Coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, and the ſandy deſarts of the oriental provinces of Ruſſia. We are indebted for the preſent ſpecimen (the *halophila* of PALLAS) to Mr. DONN, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge; as alſo for another Ruſſian variety which had a branch and ſmaller paler flowers. They are all hardy, and bloom from May to July: flower ſcentleſs. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 61. for "IRIS OCHROLEUCA" read "IRIS SPURIA (γ) *ochroleuca*."
No. 873. for "IRIS HALOPHILA" read "IRIS SPURIA (δ) *major*."

APHYLLANTHES MONSPELIENSIS. RUSH-STALKED LILY-PINK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Fasciculus 1—3 florus squamis 2—3 glumosis convoluto-conduplicantibus cinctus; *Cal.* scarioso-membranacea, tubulosa, limbo quinquepartito conflectenter erecto tubo pluries longiore; *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, subhypocrateriformis, æqualis, laciniarum unguibus cylindraceo-coarctatis, limbo patentissimo; *Fil.* setaceo-filiformia, unguibus adnata; *Stylus* triquetro- et subclavato-filiformis; *Stigm.* 3, recurvatim divergentia. G.

OBS. Herba *perennis*, *cæspitosa*; radice *fibrosâ*, *subrepente*; scapi *plures juncei*, *subpedales*, *aphylli*, *singuli deorsum vaginâ brevi radicali convolutâ cincti*; squamarum floralium *extima longior aristata*; calycis *laciniis æqualibus lanceolatis*; corolla *cærulea rarissime alba*, *laciniis spathulatis*, *laminis obovatis unguium ferme longitudine*; filamenta *laciniis sub tertia parte breviora*, *alterna longiora*; anth. *ovato-oblongæ breves*; stylus *erectus*, *filamentis quibus crassior altitudine subæqualis*; stigmata *ex lobatim complicatis canaliculatim dehiscentia*, *orâ erosulâ vel subpubescenter fimbriatâ*; germen *parvulum*, *virens*, *trigono-turbinatum*, *stylo pluries brevius*; capsl. *trilocularis*, *turbinata*, *triangularis* sem. *ovata*. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APHYLLANTHES *monspelienſis*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 422. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 285. *Brotero Fl. Lusit.* 1. 554. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 170. *D'Asso. Fl. Arr.* 42.

APHYLLANTHES *juncea*. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 9.

APHYLLANTHES. *Hort. Cliff.* 493. *Sauv. Monsp.* 8. *Lam. Illustr. tab.* 252. *Tourn. Inst.* 657. 430.

A. monspelienſium. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 244. *Lob. Ic.* 454. *Adv.* 190. *tab.* 538.

A. monspelienſibus. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 3. 335.

DIANTHUS

DIANTHUS *prolifer.* *Forſk. Flor. Ægypt-Arab. xxv.* uti patet ex proprio ſuo ſpecimine Herb. Bankſ. conſervato. *G.*

CARYOPHYLLUS cæruleus monſpelienſium. *Bauh. Pin.* 209.

NONFEUILLEE. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.*

Found on the coaſt of Barbary, the ſhores in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, in Portugal, and the South of France. Not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis.* The bloom has no ſcent; before this appears the whole plant bears a very ſtriking reſemblance to the SCIRPUS *multicaulis* of Dr. SMITH. By ſome it has been compared to DIANTHUS *prolifer.* In Provence it is known by the appellation of *Bragalou.*

Flowers in June; here ſhould be planted in a warm ſheltered ſituation in the open ground. According to DONN's *Hortus Cantabrigienſis,* introduced in 1791. The drawing was made from a plant in Mr. GREVILLE's garden at Paddington; where the collection is no leſs valuable from the rare and curious plants it contains, than from the liberality with which it is rendered ſubſervient to ſcience by the poſſeſſor. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.t Lig. Crescent. Sept.r 1.st 1803. Edwards del. Sansom Sculp.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS. OBLIQUE-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 271.

OBS. *Vix* AMARYLLIDE *vel* CRINO *diſcriminandus niſi corollæ laciniis longinquius in tubum connatis; unde limbus plurimum vel modo et pluries brevior.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus (umbella multiflora)* foliis pluribus loratis, obtuſatis, obliquatis, diſtichis, paginis oppoſitis; pedicellis retroflexis; corolla cernua infundibuliformi-tubuloſa; limbi laciniis rectis apice inflexulis, tubo triplo vel ultra brevioribus. *G.*

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 414. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 39. *tab.* 75. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 265. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 49.

CRINUM *obliquum. Linn. Suppl.* 195. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Thunb. Prod. fl. cap.* 59.

AMARYLLIS *Umbrella. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 15.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* ſeveral, coriaceous, lorate, obliquely twiſted, blunt, diſtich, with their flat ſurfaces oppoſed, glaucous, upright, diverging, about a foot and a half high, two inches broad; *ſcape* central, upright, round, ſlightly compreſſed, from one to two feet or more high; *ſpathe* bivalved; *umbel* many-flowered; *pedicles* recurvedly reflexed, intermixed with membranous *bractes*, ſhorter than *corolla*, which is cernuous, funnelform tubular, ſomewhat fleſhy and firm, of a yellowiſh colour variegated with orange-red and green, about three inches long, outwards hexagonally furrowed; *limb* three times or more ſhorter than the *tube* with its *faux*; *ſegments* obovate-elliptical, rounded,

nearly

nearly equal, upright, at top ſomewhat incurved; alternate ones rather narrower and obſoletely mucronate; *germen* green, oblong, ſubtriangular, ſhorter than peduncle; *ſtamens* of one length reaching to the baſe of the ſegments, for about half way decurrently adnate to the tube; *anthers* oval-oblong, perpendicular; *ſtyle* rather longer than ſtamens, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcently capitellate *ſtigma*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported by the late Mr. MASSON in 1774. Blooms in May and June; has no ſcent. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1096. *l.* 9, *pro* "viridis" lege "*viridis.*"
——— *l.* 25, *for* "*Walker*" read "*Walter.*"
No. 1131, *l.* 2, pro "Halophila" lege "*halophila.*"
——— *l.* 30, pro "*Œſt.*" lege "*Æſt.*"

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ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM. MILK-WHITE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 653, *et* 746. OBS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum* foliis pluribus (*ſubdenis*), loratis, planis, firmis, tenuiſſime, ciliatis, ſcapo brevioribus, recurvatis; racemo conferto, cylindraceè elongato; bracteis pedicellis erectiuſculis brevioribus; corolla ſtellatim patente; laciniis obovato-oblongis obtuſis; filamentis iſtis duplo brevioribus, compreſſo-ſubulatis, alternis deorſum membranaceo-dilatatis, bidentatis; ſtylo filiformi-triquetro germen pyramidatim ovatum obtuſo-trigonum ſubtriſulcum adæquante; ſtigmate inconſpicuo, pubeſcenter capitellato. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 434. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 274. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 117.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* about ten, of a paliſh green, ambient, outer ones recumbent, about ſix inches long, linear-lorate, flat, fleſhy, ſtiffiſh, edged with a minutely ciliate membrane, ſeveral times ſhorter than the *ſcape*; which is nearly three feet high, upright, cylindrical; *raceme* ſometimes a foot long, thickſet, cylindrically elongated when the whole is in bloom, before this pyramidal; *pedicles* about the length of the diameter of the corolla, diverging but little; *bractes* membranous, convolute, acuminate, generally much ſhorter than theſe; *corolla* of a pure white, ſtellately explanate;

ſegments

ſegments obovate-oblong, nearly equal, or the outer ones ſomewhat broader; *filaments* twice ſhorter than theſe, divergent, compreſſed-ſubulate, nearly equal, thoſe oppoſite the inner ſegments membranouſly dilated at their baſe with a toothlike appendage on each ſide; *anthers* pale yellow, linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing, *loculaments* parting at each end; *piſtil* about equal to the ſtamens; *germen* of a yellowiſh green, ovate, tapering, obtuſely trigonal, obſoletely triſulcate; *ſtyle* about the length of this, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcent ſubcapitellately enlarged *ſtigma*; *capſule* oblong tapered, triquetral, obtuſe, triſulcate, angles obtuſe, the length of the ſegments; *ſeeds* many, angular, oblong, black. The bloom has no ſcent.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made from a plant, that bloomed this ſummer, at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

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N.º 1135

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pubd by T. Curtis, 1st Dec. 1807, Copenhagen Street.

TULIPA GESNERIANA. GARDEN TULIP.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *gesneriana (uniflora; bulbus prolem lateraliter evolvens;)* foliis trinis ovato-lanceolatis, subconvolutis; scapo glabro: corolla erecta, lato-campanulata, laciniis obtusatis; filamentis æqualibus, glabris, germine prismatico-columnari duplo brevioribus, antheras adæquantibus; capitello stigmatoso continuo, trifariam trilobo, lobis cristatim adnatis, revolutim decurrentibus, canaliculatis. *G.*

TULIPA *gesneriana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 438. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 520. (in hortis) *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 293. (in hortis.) *Sowerby Fl. Lux. Tab.* 5, 6, 11, 17. *Willd Sp. Pl.* 1. 97.

TULIPA. *Clus. Hist.* 137—148; passim. *Park. Par.* 45.—65; passim. *Swert. Floril.* 8, 9, 10; passim. *Hort. Eyst. Ord.* 4. *Vern.* passim. *Tourn. Inst.* 373; passim. *Beckman beytr. zur gesch. der Erfind.* 1. 223. 2. 548.

TULIPA turcarum. *Gesn. in Cordi Hist.* 213.

This well-known and popular ornament of our gardens, is a native of certain districts of the Turkish dominions, and appears to have been first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, about the middle of the sixteenth century; from thence it has found its way over the rest of Europe. An account of the famous *Tulipomania*, which, about the middle of the seventeenth century, seized nearly the whole of the Low-Countries, may be seen in the above-quoted work of BECKMAN; where we find that this plant gave rise to a system of stock-jobbing and speculation, nearly equal in extent, and similar in consequences, to that produced by the well-known South-Sea delusion in our own country. With this infatuation, however, we must not confound the value set upon the plant by the Florist, by whom it has been cultivated for his amusement, and on account of its beauty; this seems to have maintained the usual level, and never

never to have risen to a pitch beyond that which other favourite and ornamental species have attained. The mode of "*breeding*" and treating this flower, so as to have new varieties, may be learned in "MADDOX's Florist's Directory" and other books on gardening. We have never seen a native spontaneous specimen.

Our drawing was taken at CURTIS and MILLIKEN's, Florists, Walworth. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 717. *l.* 2. *For* "TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP." *read* "TULIPA CELSIANA. CELS'S TULIP."

——— *l.* 16. *Pro* "TULIPA *breyniana*" *lege* "TULIPA *celsiana.*" *Sub hæc insere* "*(bulbus prolem perpendiculariter demittens.)*"

——— *l.* 17. "2—6-floro" *lege* "1—2-floro."

In eodem sunt tollenda synonyma omnia; quæ infra in No. 767, MELANTHIO unifloro *apponenda; præter solum id é* Breynii Centuriis *allegatum, in neutram quadrans. Horum vice substitue quæ infra exponimus;*

TULIPA *celsiana. Lil. a Redouté tab.* 38.
TULIPA minor lutea. *Quer. Fl. Espan. v.* 6. 432?
T. hispanica rubra—rubra appenninea similis. *Clus. Hist.* 151. 152?
T. hispanica narbonensi paulo minor. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 678?

No. 717. *l.* 28, 29, *For* "Stem 2—6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and sometimes sessile, when" *read* "Stem 1—2-flowered;"

In the first edition of his *Species Plantarum*, LINNÆUS had taken up the TULIPA *breyniana* as a species, merely from the *Centuria* of BREYNIUS. When afterwards a specimen of the MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* of No. 767 of this work fell in his way; fancying it to be the same; in the second edition of his work he inserted a description, with a specific character adapted to that vegetable, adding BREYNIUS's figure as a synonym. But, upon a critical examination, it will be clearly perceived that these plants are not only specifically, but even generically distinct from each other; although, from the badness of the plate and description, it may be difficult to say precisely what plant BREYNIUS had in view. Probably an HYPOXIS! Thus, in the second edition, a new species is established, and one that belongs to MELANTHIUM, not to TULIPA; to which last, the plant that we, in

No 717,

No. 717, have miſtaken for TULIPA *breyniana*, certainly belongs; if theſe genera are to continue diſtinct. Nor is T. *celſiana* a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but moſt probably of the South of Europe, or the Levant. Comes very near to TULIPA *biflora*; but has three leaves inſtead of two, and generally only one flower inſtead of two or three in a ſort of umbel; which in the *celſiana* alſo differ in colour. *G.*

ADDENDA.

In No. 767 illis quæ MELANTHIO UNIFLORO *jam adpoſita ſunt ſynonyma ſubjunge inſequentia;*

TULIPA *breyniana*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. (nec primæ) *v.* 1. 438. *Pluk. tab.* 414. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 9. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198; excluſis paſſim ſynonymis *Breynii* et *Rudbeckii*.

This is the real TULIPA *breyniana* of the ſecond edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and of all ſubſequent books; but being a MELANTHIUM, and not BREYNIUS's plant, as LINNÆUS judged, JACQUIN's names ſhould be retained; although in fact it is hardly ever one-flowered. *Breynianus* may be reſerved for the ſpecific name of the plant of the firſt edition of the *Species Plantarum*, whenever that may be diſcovered. *G.*

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OPTUS
1787

BROWALLIA DEMISSA. SPREADING BROWALLIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauſo *antheris* 2 majoribus. *Capſ.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWALLIA *demiſſa*; pedunculis omnibus ſolitariis axillaribus.

BROWALLIA *demiſſa. Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 339. *Hort. Cliff.* 318. *t.* 17. *Hort. Upſ.* 179. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 17. *Sabb. Hort. Rom.* 2. *t.* 100. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 2. 358. *Meerburg Icon.* 15. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 246. *t.* 53.

DALEA. *Philoſ. Tranſ. n.* 452.

Mr. PHILIP MILLER received ſeeds of this plant, gathered in the neighbourhood of Panama, from Mr. ROBERT MILLAR, and propagated it in the Phyſic-Garden at Chelſea, in 1735. He gave a ſpecimen of it to the Royal Society, under the name of DALEA; but LINNÆUS, to whom he communicated ſeeds, named it BROWALLIA, in his Hortus Cliffortianus, in commemoration of J. BROWALLIUS, Biſhop of Aboa, who had defended the ſexual ſyſtem againſt SIEGESBECK.

There are only two known ſpecies of this genus. The other is figured at No. 34 of this work, and has been for ſeveral years common in our gardens; but this ſpecies, though firſt introduced, we believe, has been long entirely loſt in this country. Our plant was raiſed in the garden of Mr. VERE, from ſeeds received from Prof. WILLDENOW.

Both

Both ſpecies are at firſt very much alike; nor does there appear to be that difference in their growth which the ſpecific names would lead us to ſuſpect. In general the preſent plant is rather more ſpreading, and the lower branches are more reclined. It has larger flowers, but far leſs brilliant, being of a paler violet colour, with a larger eye in the centre; the tube of the corolla is ſhorter in proportion to the calyx and of an herbaceous colour; the peduncles are all ſolitary in the axils of the leaves, whereas in *elata*, the terminal flowers grow in a ſort of corymb without leaves; this difference is, however, more remarkable when the plants are in ſeed than whilſt in bloſſom. The whole plant, but eſpecially towards the upper part, is more hairy in *demiſſa*, and the leaves more rounded at the baſe, frequently even cordate. The ſeeds in the latter are alſo of a paler brown colour, and the fruit, which varies much in ſize, generally larger.

We were favoured with both ſpecies, that we might have the better opportunity of comparing them at different ſtages of their growth, by Mr. ANDERSON, Botanic Gardener to JAMES VERE, Eſq. whoſe collection he manages with ſuperior ſkill and more ſcientific knowledge than is often met with.

Flowers in July, Auguſt, and September, at the ſame time with B. *elata*, and requires a ſimilar treatment.

Although both the Browallias have been before figured, yet none of the repreſentations are ſufficiently characteriſtical.

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GOODENIA TENELLA. DICHOTOMOUS GOODENIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 890.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOODENIA *tenella*; foliis radicalibus ſpathulatis ſubdentatis pubeſcentibus, caulibus aſſurgentibus dichotomis, floribus ſolitariis pedunculatis, capſulis ſuperis quadrivalvibus.

GOODENIA *tenella. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 466.

VELLEIA trinervis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 54. *t.* 77. *Dryand. Chloris Nov. Holl. in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 515.

DESCR. *Leaves* all radical, ſpathular ſhaped, fleſhy, veined underneath. *Stems* ſeveral bending towards the earth, then riſing erect, dichotomous. At each diviſion of the ſtem are a pair of oblique leaflike *bractles*, both growing from one ſide. *Flowers* ſolitary on long peduncles, golden yellow with a dark purple eye. *Calyx* campanulate, 5 toothed, *teeth* ſubulate, unequal, one being conſiderably larger and longer than the reſt. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubular: *tube* ſhorter than limb, hairy at the mouth, ſplit nearly to the baſe: *limb* 5-cleft, *laciniæ* nearly equal, ſubbilabiately arranged, obovate, thickened on the under ſurface by a green elliptical band, ſomewhat undulate at the margin. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* ſhorter than the tube, united at the baſe into a membrane ſurrounding the germen: *anthers* oblong, erect. *Germen* ſuperior, gibbous top ſhaped, (one celled ?): *ſtyle* ſubdeclined; *ſtigma* cupſhaped, hairy on the inſide, open at firſt, but afterwards cloſed and flattened: *Ovula* numerous, lenticular.

In

In habit, this ſpecies exactly correſponds with Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA, to which genus LABILLARDIERE has referred it. But the calyx of Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA conſiſts of three large leaflets, whereas in this the calyx differs from that of the other Goodenias in nothing but in not being adnate to the germen, a circumſtance, which ſometimes takes place in other inſtances, in the natural order of Campanulaceæ. Except in this point, and in the ſeptum of the capſule being ſhorter, every part of the flower and fruit approaches ſo near GOODENIA *grandiflora*, in which alſo the capſule ſplits into four parts at the point, that we can find no line of generic diſtinction. We have therefore thought it beſt to arrange it with the Goodenias, till we have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Mr. BROWN's Flora of New-Holland, in which work all theſe difficulties will doubtleſs be cleared up and the genera definitively ſettled, which could hardly be done by any Botaniſt that has not had the opportunity of ſtudying the plants of that country in their native ſoil. It is to this excellent Botaniſt that we owe the introduction of the preſent plant, being firſt raiſed in Kew Garden, from ſeeds gathered by him in New-Holland in 1802. Communicated to us by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurſerymen, at Vauxhall, in May 1806.

Propagated by ſeeds, which unfortunately it does not appear to produce freely in this climate. We ſuſpect it to be an annual, and as ſuch, we were led to conſider the GOODENIA *grandiflora*, from its flowering and ripening its ſeeds in the ſame year that it was ſown; but longer experience has convinced us that it is nevertheleſs perennial.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM. COMMON JUDAS-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, inferne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: vexillo ſub alis brevi. *Legumen* compreſſo-planum, 1-loculare, evalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERCIS *Siliquaſtrum;* foliis orbiculatis cordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 533. *Willd.* 1. *Sp.* 2. 506. *Ejuſdem Arb.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 47. *Hort. Cliff.* 156. *Hort. Upſ.* 99. *Gron. Orient.* 131. *Medicus. in Obſ. Soc. Œcon. Lutrenſ. p. a.* 1774. *p.* 167. *Brot. Fl. Luſit.* 2. *p.* 69. *Schmidt. Arb.* 1. *p.* 21. *t.* 20. *opt. Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 203. *t.* 144. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

SILIQUASTRUM. *Tournef. Inſt.* 646. *t.* 414. *Rivin. Pent.* 116. *Mill. Icon.* 253. *Caſt. Dur.* 415. *Quer Fl. Eſpan. v.* 6. *p.* 296.

SILIQUA ſylveſtris rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 402.

SILIQUA ſylveſtris, ſive arbor Judæ. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 42. *t.* 43. *Hiſt.* 13. *Cam. Epit.* 140. cum fig. Geſneri. *Ejuſd. Herb.* 76.

ARBOR JUDÆ. *Dod. Pempt.* 786. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 195. *Adv.* 441. *Ed. Germ.* 2. 226. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. 443. quoad deſcriptionem, ſed icon eſt alius plantæ. *Tabern. Hiſt. v.* 431. *Hort. Eyſt. Ord. Vern. Frut. Park. Herb.* 1554. *Gerard* 1240. cum fig. Tabern. *Ger. Emac.* 1428. cum fig. Dodonæi.

ACACIA. *Matth. Epit.* 87. Spinus aſtute additis.

There are more original figures of this tree among the older Botaniſts, than uſually occur. For the moſt part their wooden

wooden cuts are copied from one another, and not unfrequently, to illuſtrate the works of different authors, the ſame blocks were uſed indiſcriminately, where the ſame bookſellers were employed, ſo that it would often be a very difficult taſk to find out to whom the original drawings belonged. There are no leſs than ſix different wooden cuts of this tree, without reckoning the one of CASTOR DURANTE, which is in fact copied from LOBEL, with the addition of the figure of JUDAS ſuſpended from one of the branches, thus announcing the origin of its name of Arbor Judæ, from the popular tradition, that it was on this tree that the traitor ſought to rid himſelf of the remorſe his crimes had occaſioned. Of theſe figures, that of DODONÆUS, though far from being the beſt, has been the moſt frequently copied.

In its wild ſtate: CLUSIUS informs us that it is uſually ſeen as a ſhrub, but by cultivation readily aſſumes the form of a tree; and it may certainly be reckoned amongſt the moſt ornamental: growing in a compact form, with elegant and uncommon foliage, which is very little ſubject to be defaced by inſects. In the ſpring its bright crimſon flowers, with which the ſtems of the branches are ſometimes almoſt covered, are a very pleaſing object, and are ſaid, from their ſweetiſh acid taſte, to make an agreeable addition to ſalads at that ſeaſon. The wood is hard, beautifully veined, and takes a high poliſh. In ſome ſituations and in favourable ſeaſons the flowers are ſucceeded by long flat pods of a reddiſh colour. With us, however, the flowers more uſually drop off, without being ſucceeded by any fruit; which MILLER attributes eſpecially to the birds pecking them to pieces for the ſake of the honey they contain.

Contrary to what generally takes place in the papilionaceous corolla, the alæ are larger than the other petals and ſtand above the vexillum.

Varies with white and pale flowers, but theſe varieties are far leſs deſirable than the one here figured.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Bloſſoms with us early in May, in the open ground; at which time our drawing was made in the Botanic Garden at Brompton. Propagated by ſeeds, many of which will lie till the ſecond year in the ground before they germinate. Cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

ERICA RESINOSA. VARNISHED HEATH.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 966.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *reſinoſa;* antheris criſtatis incluſis, corollis globoſo-conicis cernuis lateralibus ſubternis, foliis quaternis aceroſis ſcabriuſculis.
ERICA *Vernix* Hortulanis.

DESCR. *Stem* branched. *Leaves* crowded cloſe, growing by fours, awlſhaped, on footſtalks a quarter the length of the leaf. *Flowers* lateral, growing generally by threes and ſubverticillate, cernuous. *Peduncles* nearly the length of the corolla, furniſhed with three or four narrow lanceolate bractes. *Calyx* of four yellowiſh, ovate-acuminate leaflets, thickened towards the point, but ſharp and grooved at the back, and may, not unaptly, be compared to the beak of a bird. *Corolla* inflated: *tube* nearly globular, but contracting gradually towards the mouth, of a deep orange colour, highly varniſhed; *limb* conſiſting of five laciniæ, oblong, rounded, overlapping one another, of a deep green colour, which extends a little below the limb. *Stamens* encloſed: *filaments* curved at both ends, inſerted on the under ſide of the glandular ſubſtance on which the germen reſts, connivent at top: *anthers* nearly triangular, pores oblong, extending from near the middle to the point, criſtated, or, as Mr. SALISBURY more correctly ſpeaks, ſpurs auriculated. But in this inſtance theſe appendices appear to be real proceſſes of the anther, and not, as we have frequently found them and as this author ſtates them always to be, parts of the filament: *Germen* globularly four-lobed, lobes furrowed: *Style* erect, tapering: *Stigma* encloſed, obtuſe, black-purple.

This

This Heath having foliage of a full green and very thick ſet, and flowers of a ſhining colour (not to be well imitated by art) with deep green tips, makes a ſtriking and beautiful appearance.

We believe it to be an entirely new ſpecies, except the ERICA *ardens* of ANDREWS be a variety of the ſame. It is one of the very extenſive collection belonging to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammerſmith, where it is known by the appellation of ERICA *Vernix*. But as this word cannot be properly uſed as an adjective: and *verniciflua* has been already applied by Mr. SALISBURY to another ſpecies, we have thought it neceſſary to give a different ſpecific name. For although RHUS *Vernix* is uſed by LINNÆUS, yet this is a mere tranſlation of its vulgar name, the Varniſh-Tree; ſo RHUS *Sumach*, becauſe that ſpecies had been before called Sumach; but it is in ſuch caſes only that the uſe of a ſubſtantive for a ſpecific name is admiſſible.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from May to Auguſt. Requires the ſame treatment as other Cape Heaths.

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SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES. HYACINTH SQUIL.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 919 & 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *hyacinthoides; (flores parvuli disco horizontem respiciente);* foliis plurimis *(subduodenis)*, oblongis, acuminatis, ambientibus, erectiusculis; racemo multifloro, diffuso, remotiusculo, cylindraceo-producto; pedicellis attenuatis, assurgenter divaricatis flores pluries excedentibus; bracteis minutis solitariis, tuberculiformibus, acuminatis, decurrentibus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, stellato-patente; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, æqualibus; filamentis compresso-subulatis, istas adæquantibus; stylo crassiore filiformi flexuoso germine turbinato-globoso duplo longiore, in apicem stigmatosam obtusulam glanduloso-puberulam finiente. *G.*

SCILLA *hyacinthoides. Linn. Suppl.* 201. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 329. *Gouan Illustr. et Obs.* 26. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 445. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 130. *Link et Hoffm. in Scill. apud Ann. of Bot.* 1. 105. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 528.

ORNITHOGALUM eriophorum orientale. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.

BULBUS eriophorus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 172. *Ic.*

BULBI eriophori Viennæ nati effigies. *Dod. Pempt.* 681.

There is another sort which grows in the Levant, &c. &c. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *et* 8. *in* SCILLAM.

BULB tunicate, sometimes two inches in diameter, quite hardy, and producing a profusion of offsets; *leaves* from a foot to a foot and half high, from one to near two inches broad, with a slender finely ciliate-denticulate membranous margin, inner ones narrower, convolute-concave; *scape* from three to four feet high, cylindrical, upright; *rachis* partly coloured, ridged-

ridged-angular from the decurrent *bractes*, which are very ſmall, glandular, and generally placed at a little diſtance below their *pedicles*; theſe are ſometimes one hundred and thirty or more in number, of a deep blue colour, 3—4 times the length of the diameter of the corolla, ſparſe, rather diſtant, with here and there three or four approaching each other in the manner of a whorl; *corolla* blue-violet; ſcentleſs; of very ſhort duration, reſembling that of *autumnalis* (No. 919), as the general habit of the inflorescence does that of MUSCARI (HYACINTHUS *Lin.*) *comoſum* (No. 133); hence moſt probably the appellation of *hyacinthoides*; *anthers* deep purple, ſmall, incumbent; *germen* abortive (according to BROTERO) even in the native plant. The Bulb had moſt probably acquired the name of *criophorus* among the older Botaniſts, from the ſilky fibres, which ſhew themſelves like wool on ſuch parts of their coats or baſes of the decayed leaves as are broken or torn; a character not peculiar to this ſpecies.

Native of Portugal, the Levant, and Madeira. The ſpecies has been remarked by the older Botaniſts, for an extreme ſhyneſs in producing its bloom. CLUSIUS, in the deſcription which accompanies his figure, announces it as, "*ille bulbus cujus florem tanto tempore Belgica videre deſideravit*;" informing us at the ſame time, that during the long period he and his friends had cultivated the Bulbs, but one had once flowered, and that one imported immediately from Conſtantinople. MILLER tried them in all ſituations for thirty years, with ſtill leſs ſucceſs; for they never once yielded to his perſeverance. The Rev. Mr. LOTHBURY, to whom we are obliged for the ſpecimen, has had the plant at leaſt twenty years in his garden, near Bury; and we hear that this is the firſt time of its flowering with him. GOUAN quotes DODONÆUS, as recommending the occaſional removal of the offsets from the mother-bulb, in order to ſucceed in flowering it; but upon referring to the author he has cited, we find no ſuch obſervation. BROTERO, who treats at length upon the native plant, does not notice this characteriſtic. A Bulb was brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777, which bloomed at Kew, and has afforded a ſpecimen for the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

No. 1141
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS
KEW
DEPOSITED
BRANCH

Edwards Del. Sansom Sculp. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1801

ALLIUM SCHŒNOPRASUM (β). LARGER CHIVES.

****

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ſchœnopraſum ; (bulbi oblongiuſculi, graciliores, pyramidati, aggregati ;)* foliis teretibus, ſubulatis, vel deorſum ſubcanaliculato compreſſis, inferius vaginantibus ; ſcapo foliiformi ; umbella capitatim coarctata, ſpatham ferme dimidio exſuperante ; pedicellis flores ſubadæquantibus ; corolla cyathiformi-campanulata, nec penitus baſin uſque partita ; laciniis ſinu obtuſo interceptis, ovali-oblongis, acutis, ſubæqualibus, ſubſcarioſis, alternis carinatis ; ſtaminibus brevioribus, ſubulato-filiformibus, erectis ; germine ſubtrilobo-ovato, depreſſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi, ſubcapitellatim obtuſato. *G.*

(α) minor ; pallidiore flore ; foliis teretibus. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſchœnopraſum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 432. *Flor. Dan.* 971. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 428. *Knipb. Cent.* 8. *n.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 81. *Sm. Fl. Brit.* 1. 360. *Georgi Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich.* 8*vo. ed. v.* 4. *ps.* 3. *p.* 896. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 227.

A. ſtaminibus ſimplicibus, foliis radicalibus, teretibus, ſcapi longitudine. *Hall. All.* 12. *Opuſc.* 361.

SCHŒNOPRASUM. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 176. *f.* 1. *Lob. Ic.* 154. *f.* 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 684. *Ic.*

CEPA ſectilis juncifolia. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 14. *f.* 4.

(β) major ; flore ſaturatiore ; foliis canaliculatim depreſſis. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſibiricum. Mant.* 562. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 429. *Hayne Term. Bot.* 43. *t.* 4. *f.* 4. *c. Willd. l. c.* 82. *Georg. l. c.*

A. *ſchœnopraſum.* β. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 433. *Murr. Nov. Comment. Goett.* 6. 1775. *p.* 3. *t.* 4.

A. *roſcum. Krock. Sileſ. n.* 505. *t.* 43. excl. ſyn.

CEPA ſcapis foliiſque teretibus, capitulis pyramidatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 59. *t.* 15. *f.* 1.

C. paluſtris altiſſima. *Buxb. Cent.* 4. 27. *t.* 45.

We are utterly unable to detect any diſtinction between (α) and (β), beyond thoſe that are uſually produced by cultivation and difference of ſituation ; and we ſubſcribe without heſitation to Mr. DRYANDER's opinion, that they are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies. Native of France, Great-Britain, Sweden, Denmark,

Denmark, Ruſſia, Siberia, and Tartary. Uſed in ſalads and for other culinary purpoſes. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 774. The letter-preſs of that number to be expunged, and the following account ſubſtituted.

ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM. HAIRY GARLICK, or DIOSCORIDES's MOLY.

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum; (bulbus parvus, ovatus;)* foliis paucis (2—3) lorato linearibus, canaliculatis, carinatis, nervoſis, margine carinaque ciliatim piloſis, deorſum convoluto-vaginantibus; ſcapo tereti; umbella faſtigiata; pedicellis ſtrictiuſculis, ſpatha ovata acuta longioribus; corolla ſtellatim explanata; laciniis ovali-oblongis, alternis anguſtioribus; ſtaminibus compreſſo-ſubulatis, divaricatis, his brevioribus; germine tripulvinatim globoſo, apice depreſſo, lobis ſulcatis; ſtylo ſetiformi. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum. Oſb. Tagb. Oſtind. Reſ.* 46. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 424. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 422. *D'Aſſo Fl. Arrag.* 321. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 66. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 286. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* 1. 541. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Fr.* 3. 221.

ALLIUM *hirſutum. Lam. Fl. Fr.* 3. 326.

A. *trifoliatum. Cyril. Neap. Faſc.* 2. 11. *t.* 3.

A. foliis radicalibus ſubhirſutis, caulinis glabris, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 18. 368. *All. n.* 15. 32.

(α) Umbella breviore, conſertiore; floribus minoribus. *G.*

MOLY Dioſcoridis. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* è ſpecim. ſpont.

M. anguſtifolium. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 673.

M. anguſtifolium umbellatum. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 16. *f.* 7.

(β) Umbella longiore, rariore; floribus majoribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *cluſianum. Retz in Litt. apud Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 79.

A. *nivcum. Roth Cat. Bot. Faſc.* 2. 35. *N. Beytr.* 1. 191. *Ann. of Bot.* 2. 27.

A. *ciliatum. Id. in Nov. Gen. Pl. in Roem. Archiv. v.* 1. *p.* 3. *p.* 41.

MOLY minus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* e ſpecim. hort.

M. minus flore albo. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 183. *f.* 1.

M. dioſcorideum hiſpanicum. *Park. Par.* 145. *t.* 143. *f.* 1.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, Perſia, Teneriffe, and, if Dr. SIMS was rightly informed (which we greatly doubt), alſo of the Cape of Good Hope. CLUSIUS's firſt figure is very characteriſtic of the ſpontaneous plant, as his ſecond is of the garden one, but in a leſs degree. Petals white; germen firſt dark-green, then brown. Blooms in May; is rather a tender out-door's plant. *G.*

N°1142

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ALLIUM TATARICUM. TATARIAN GARLICK.

****

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *tataricum; (bulbus ovato-oblongus, anguſtior;)* foliis pluribus (5—6) fiſtuloſis deorſum convolutim amplexantibus, vaginantibus, ſurſum ſubſemicylindraceo-compreſſis, lineari-loratis, concaviuſculis, acutis; umbella convexius faſtigiata, ſpatham longe exſuperante; corolla urceolato-rotata; laciniis ſinu obtuſo interceptis; unguibus breviter convergentibus; laminis patentiſſimis, ovalibus, acutis, extimis convoluto-concavis, carinatis, ſubanguſtioribus; ſtaminibus his duplo brevioribus, tereti-ſubulatis, divergentibus, unguibus breviter adnatis; germine ovato-globoſo, trilobo-trigono, angulis ſulcatis; ſtylo filiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa obtuſa obſcuriùs pubeſcente. *G.*

ALLIUM *tataricum. Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 196. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 322. *Hort. Kew. Add. v.* 3. 490. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 96.

ALLIUM *ramoſum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 425. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 321. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 8. *Willich. Obſ. Bot. XX.* 18. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67.

ALLIUM *umbellatum. Hall. in Comm. Goett.* 1752. 337. *t.* 9. 10. *f.* 2.

A. ſcapo nudo tereti farcto, foliis ſemicylindricis, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 52. *t.* 11. *f.* 1. Deſcr. erroner ob ſtamina corolla longiora dicta; quæ tamen in tabula verius breviora fiſtuntur. *G.*

There can be no doubt but that this is the *umbellatum* of HALLER; ſcarcely any of its being GMELIN's above-cited plant; and, as his figure correſponds well with the ſpecimen of *ramoſum* in LINNÆUS's Herbarium, this ſpecies of that author likewiſe. The ſpecific name of *ramoſum* ſeems to have had its riſe from GMELIN's remark, that it has often, beſides

the

the fertile ſcape, a kind of falſe branch or ſterile excreſcence, which he calls "*crus ſolidum tenue*;" an excreſcence which we have often ſeen iſſue from the middle of the umbel of other ſpecies. Both authors deſcribe the ſtamens of their plant as longer than the corolla, while the figure given by the one and cited by the other, ſhews the reverſe to be the fact. A very common plant in moſt parts of Siberia. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. HANEMAN in 1787. Blooms in May and June; the flowers are ſweet-ſcented, but the plant, when bruiſed, emits a very rank ſmell of Garlick. Varies greatly in the number and cloſeneſs of the radii of its umbel. One of the moſt ornamental of the genus. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

ADDENDA.

No. 1129. ALLIUM INODORUM; the following ſynonyms may be added to thoſe already given in that article.

ALLIUM *fragrans. Vent. Hort. Celſ.* 26. *t.* 26. *Lil. a Red. v.* 2. *t.* 6.

ALLIUM *ornithogaloides. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 121. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 544.

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 306.

Meſſrs. VENTENAT and REDOUTE, in their reſpective works above cited, have taken up this plant, as a new and unrecorded ſpecies, wrongly ſuppoſing it to be a native of Africa inſtead of America. The apparent contradiction in the names of *fragrans* and *inodorum*, is founded in the firſt's being ſuggeſted by a degree of fragrance in the bloom, while the other has been derived from the abſence, in every part of the plant, of that ſmell ſo common in this genus. *G.*

ALLIUM NUTANS. FLAT-STALKED GARLICK.

****

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *nutans; (bulbus ovoideus)* foliis radicalibus, pluribus, lineari loratis, craſſiuſculis, obtuſulis, obliquatis, deorſum rigidiuſculis; ſcapo ſtricto, compreſſo, ſubalato-ancipiti; ante antheſin nutante, inde erecta, globoſa, congeſta, ſpatham longius excedente; corolla campanulata; laciniis extimis navicularibus, brevioribus; intimis ovatis, planiuſculis; ſtaminibus his ſubduplo longioribus, erectis; alternis membranaceo-dilatatis, utrinque unidentatis; germine depreſſo-oblongo, trilobato-trigono; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa inconſpicua terminato. *G.*

ALLIUM *nutans. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 429. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 426. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 74.

ALLIUM ſtaminibus alterne trifidis, foliis latiſſimis, capite ſphærico, radice laterali ſolida. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 6. 347.

PORRUM ſcapo nudo ancipiti, antequam floruerit nutante, foliis enſiformibus: hinc paulo convexioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 55. *t.* 12.

Bulb ovate, lateral; leaves all radical, ſeveral, linear-lorate (not unlike thoſe of NARCISSUS *orientalis*), ſomewhat fleſhy and rigid, eſpecially downwards, obliquely twiſted, obtuſe; *ſcape* generally higher, compreſſed, ſubulately ancipital, rigid; *umbel*, before it is extruded from the *ſpathe*, nodding, then upright, globular, heaped, among the larger ones; *ſpathe* far ſhorter than this, unequally torn, with ſometimes intermediate *bractes* partially enveloping portions of the infloreſcens faſciculately; *corolla* of a faded roſe-colour, hexapetalouſly-parted, campanulate; *outer ſegments* cymbiform-convolute, ſhorter; *inner* ovate, flatter; *filaments* nearly twice longer than theſe, upright; *alternate* ones ſubulate, higher than the *others*, which are membraneouſly dilated for the length of their oppoſed ſegment, with a toothform appendage on each ſide, or tricuſpidate with a longer middle prong; *germen* depreſſed-oblong, trilobate-trigonal; *ſtyle* nearly three times longer, ſetiform, white, terminated by an inconſpicuous ſtigmatoſe point; *anthers* ſmall,

ſmall, incumbent, brown. Every part of the plant, when bruiſed, has a very rank ſmell of Garlick.

Native of Siberia. Introduced by Dr. PITCAIRN, about 1785. Quite hardy. Blooms in June and July. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 973. The letter-preſs of that article to be expunged, and the following ſubſtituted.

ALLIUM CAUCASEUM, CRIMSON-FLOWERED GARLICK.

ALLIUM *caucaſeum; (bulbi ovato-pyramidati, graciliores, aggregati;)* foliis paucis *(ſubtrinis)* teretibus, ſurſum attenuatis, deorſum longè vaginantibus; ſcapo tereti; ſpathæ valvula altera caudatim convoluta, aſſurgenter divaricata, umbellam convexam confertiuſculam adæquante parumve excedente; corolla campanulata; lanceolatis, acutis; ſtaminibus filiformibus, has exſuperantibus; germine ovali-globoſo; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa inconſpicua. *G. Exempl. ſpontan. in Muſ. Bankſ. ex Marſchal v. Bieberſtein.*

ALLIUM *globoſum. Lil. a Redouté. t.* 96. cui allegatur *Marſchal ex Hort. Pariſ.* Habet vero *Muſ. Bankſ.* ALLII *globoſi* exemplar, ipſiſſimo D. *Marſchal* receptum, atque ſubſignatum, quod ab illa omnino alia ſpecies; neque, ut nobis viſum eſt, a *ſphærocephalo* diſtinguenda. *G.*

Native of Tartary; found on Mount Caucaſus by M. von BIEBERSTEIN. Our ſpecimen was raiſed from Ruſſian ſeeds, not from Auſtrian, as we had before been miſinformed. *Paniculatum* differs in having far longer and laxly drooping capillary pedicles, which are intermixed with ſmall round bulbs; it has alſo a far longer and a reflexed ſpathe; the ſegments are likewiſe obtuſe and obovate, and the whole plant is much larger. They are certainly very cloſely allied ſpecies. We have ſeen a pale flowered variety of the preſent. *G.*

BOSSIÆA LANCEOLATA. NARROW-LEAVED BOSSIÆA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus, labium ſuperius emarginatum, lateribus truncatum. *Vexillum* baſi biglanduloſum, longius unguiculatum: *carina* vexillo longior. *Stamina* baſi 1-delpha. *Legumen* pedicellatum, oblongum, compreſſum, nudum, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOSSIÆA *lanceolata*; ramis compreſſis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis erectis, petiolis utrinque articulatis, carina aljis bis longiore.

BOSSIÆA *heterophylla. Ventenat Celſ.* 7. *Willd. Sp.* 3. *p.* 972. *Dryander in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 526.

PLATYLOBIUM *lanceolatum. Bot. Repoſ.* 266. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 161.

M. VENTENAT conſiders this plant as a diſtinct genus, differing from PLATYLOBIUM of SMITH, more eſpecially in its pod wanting the wings at the back future, in the preſence of glands at the baſe of the vexillum, and in the form of the calyx. The two latter characters are, however, not very ſtriking, the glands or calloſities at the baſe of the limb of the vexillum are no more than is frequently found in other papilionaceous flowers, and the calyx does not differ from that of PLATYLOBIUM *formoſum*, any more than one ſpecies may be expected to differ from another. The carina, as is uſual, conſiſts of two petals, which are adglutinated at the point only. The remarkable length of this part, compared with the ſhort alæ, gives a ſingular aſpect to the corolla, and being of a black purple colour, whilſt the reſt of the petals is yellow, makes

makes the buds appear tipped with black. The alternate leaves, however, with their articulated petioles, and remarkable ſtipulation confirm the idea of a diſtinct genus. The two ſtipules, which are very ſmall, conical, hairy, and erect, grow from the edge of a cuplike projection, which receives the baſe of the petiole, and from which a tapering line is continued down the ſtem nearly to the inſertion of the next leaf. Upon the whole, there is a very near affinity between Boſſiæa and Platylobium, and as, even in an artificial arrangement when the ſyſtem will admit of it, ſuch plants ſhould ſtand together, WILLDENOW ought not to have ſeparated them to ſuch a diſtance as he has.

VENTENAT gave this ſpecies the name of *heterophyllum*, becauſe he obſerved the leaves to be elliptical at the lower parts of the ſhrub and lanceolate upwards: a diſtinction we have not remarked in the ſpecimens we have examined. In the PLATYLOBIUM *ovatum* of the Botaniſts Repoſitory, which certainly belongs to this genus and has been referred to it by Mr. DRYANDER, the leaves are all elliptical. Upon theſe accounts we have rather adopted ANDREWS's name of *lanceolatum*, to which we have been further impelled by a difficulty we find in deciding abſolutely to which of theſe plants VENTENAT's figure and deſcription belongs. Perhaps the *lanceolatum* and *ovatum* of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, in which caſe VENTENAT's name may be retained for the ſpecies.

We ſuſpect that our PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum* (No. 863) as well as P. *ſcolopendrum*, and ſome other undeſcribed ſpecies, belong to this genus.

Native of New-Holland; propagated, we believe, by ſeeds only; requires the protection of a greenhouſe; flowers almoſt all the year. Our drawing was taken at Mr. HIBBERT's, at Chriſtmas. Introduced in 1792, according to the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

Syd. Edwards Del.

RHODODENDRON CAUCASEUM. CAUCASIAN RHODODENDRON.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGNYIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ſubinfundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis: *diſſepimenta* ex inflexis valvularum marginibus duplicata. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *caucaſeum*; caule decumbente; foliis ovatis ſupra venoſo-rugoſis ſubtus ferrugineo-tomentoſis margine revolutis, bracteis oblongis concavis perſiſtentibus.

RHODODENDRON *caucaſicum*; foliis ovatis ſcabris, ſubtus tomentoſo pallidis, umbellis terminalibus albiſloris, bracteis elongatis. *Pall. Roſſ.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 31.

RHODODENDRON *caucaſicum*; foliis ſcabris ſubtus ferrugineo-tomentoſis, umbellis terminalibus, corollis rotatis, petalis ſubrotundis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 605.

DESCR. A low ſhrub: *branches* ſpread on the ground, nearly naked, the leaves as well as flowers being chiefly on the aſſurgent extremities. The ſcales of the buds, however, remain a long time, even after the leaves are fallen, forming a kind of ſtipules. *Leaves* ovate, quite entire, with margins rolled back, reticulately veined and roughiſh (*rugoſa vix ſcabra*) on the upper ſurface, and covered with a fine pale ruſt-coloured down underneath, on ſhort petioles, aſtringent but not bitter to the taſte,

taſte, and having a weak ſcent of ſweet-briar when rubbed. *Flowers* terminal, in an umbel-formed corymbus: *peduncles* downy, but little longer than the *bractes*, which are oblong-ovate, concave, of a pale green colour, and continue as long as the flowers, encloſing the peduncles in an imbricated ſheath. *Corolla* large, funnel-ſhaped, divided ſcarcely half-way down into five rounded, emarginate laciniæ; white within, except that the upper part of the faux is dotted with green ſpecks, hardly extending above the diviſion of the corolla, and more or leſs tinged with a bright roſe-colour on the outſide. *Filaments* uſually ten, declined, hairy towards the bottom, upper ones rather ſhorter than the lower, inſerted into the receptacle: *anthers* pale red, ovate, erect, openings at the upper extremity very ſmall. *Germen* obtuſely five-angled: *ſtyle* longer than ſtamens, bright red, *ſtigma* capitate, obſoletely lobed. Beneath the germen is a thick fleſhy pentagonal receptacle, the outer margin of which forms the calyx. Flowers quite ſcentleſs.

There is ſo great an affinity between this ſpecies and RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, that PALLAS ſeems to doubt if they ought not to be conſidered as mere varieties. It is a native of the moſt elevated parts of Mount Caucaſus, on the verge of the region of perpetual ſnow; accompanied by no other ſhrub than VACCINUM *Myrtillus* and VITIS *idæa*, although the Juniper reaches nearly to the ſame elevation.

We follow the claſſick writers, VIRGIL, OVID, PROPERTIUS, and CLAUDIAN, in uſing the word *caucaſeus*, amongſt whom *caucaſicus* never occurs, though moſt modern Botaniſts have adopted it.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, with whom only it has as yet flowered, and that in the beginning of Auguſt laſt; he informs us, that it is far leſs ſhy than the RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, which, although it has been much longer in his poſſeſſion, he has never been able to flower but very imperfectly.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

BESLERIA PULCHELLA. STRIPED-FLOWERED BESLERIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubulosa, limbo 5-lobo, inæquali. *Germ.* basi glandulosum. *Bacca* subglobosa, polysperma. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BESLERIA *pulchella;* foliis oblongo ovatis rugosis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, petiolis connatis, pedunculis axillaribus corymbiferis, involucro pedicellis breviore, calycibus pentagonis serrulatis coloratis.

BESLERIA *pulchella. Donn Hort. Cant.* 140.

BESLERIA *umbellata;* in Herbario Banks.

Stem shrubby, but very succulent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-oval, crenate all round the margin, rugose, pale underneath, somewhat hairy on the upper surface, narrowing towards the base and running along the footstalks, which embrace the stem and unite. *Peduncles* axillary, rounded, hairy, bearing a corymb of about six flowers. *Pedicles* hairy, of a purplish brown colour, the length of the flower inserted into the extremity of the peduncle, where there are a few unequal bractes of a green colour, or involucres shorter than the pedicles. *Calyx* of a scarlet colour, five-angled, five-cleft: divisions acuminated and a little sawed at the edge. *Corolla* yellow, a little hairy on the outside: *tube* longer than the calyx: *limb* 5-cleft, laciniæ rounded, striped with red, the lowermost rather longer than the rest.

We

We received the ſpecimen of this beautiful ſpecies of BESLERIA, from which our drawing was made, from Mr. WOODFORD, of Springwell, Hertfordſhire, in Auguſt laſt. It is the moſt ſhewy of any we have ſeen in this country; but the BESLERIA *coccinea*, from its large ſcarlet involucrum, muſt ſtill exceed it. AUBLET's B. *lutea*, which, as appears from his own ſpecimen now preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, is not that ſo called by LINNÆUS, very much reſembles this, but has leaves quite entire from the middle downwards and a longer tube to the flower.

Native of Trinidad, and requires the conſtant heat of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by cuttings.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Syd. Edwards del. Published by G. & S. Curtis, Gt. St. Georges Crescent, Oct. 1. 1818. B. Sly, Com. Sculp.

HYDROPELTIS PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED HYDROPELTIS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (*Calyx* JUSS.) 6-petala, perſiſtens: *petala* 3 interiora longiora. *Capſulæ* 6—10, oblongæ, diſpermæ.

OBS. *Genus* CALTHÆ *affine.*

Specific Name and Synonym.

HYDROPELTIS *purpurea. Michaux Fl. Amer.-Bor. v.* 1. *p.* 323. *t.* 29.
IXODIA *natans. Soland. MSS.* apud Banks.

DESCR. *Stems* long, rounded, floating on the ſurface of the water, covered with a viſcid tranſparent jelly, inſoluble in water. The whole plant is coated more or leſs thickly with this gelatinous ſubſtance, but more eſpecially the young ſhoots and unfolded buds. It was from this quality, not eaſily repreſented by art, that SOLANDER gave it the very apt name of IXODIA; but this never having been publiſhed, was unknown to MICHAUX, who has applied to it one borrowed from the peltated leaves ſo common to plants, inhabitants of deep waters. We adopt the one which has been already given to the public, though far leſs appropriate. *Leaves* peltate, elliptical, quite entire, ſmooth above, rugoſe underneath from the elevated veins which radiate from the centre in ſtraightiſh lines, branching as they approach the circumference. *Pedunc.* ſolitary, one-flowered, ſhorter than the petiole, at the ſide of which, neither in the axil nor oppoſite, they are inſerted. *Corolla* dull purple, of ſix lanceolate petals, the three exterior of which are ſhorter, more obtuſe, and more erect, the three interior,

interior, alternately diſpoſed, are longer, more patent and even recurved at the extremity, and of a deeper purple. *Stamens* many, 15—30: *filaments* erect, half the length of the petals, inſerted into the receptacle: *anthers* linear, erect, purpliſh red, the length of the filament, and both together equalling the petals. *Germens* ſeveral, 8—16, erect, oblong, ſtyle the length of the germens, pointed. *Receptacle* flat, roſe-coloured, with mammillary points, to which the ſeed veſſels are attached. *Follicles* oblong-ovate, contained within the perſiſtent corolla, one-celled, two-ſeeded, but one frequently abortive. *Seed* oval, when unripe of a delicate roſe-colour and ſmooth, filled with a uniform fleſhy albumen, the ſhape of the ſeed, in which we could not detect the embryo; but our friend Mr. KÖNIG, having ſome time ſince diſſected ripe ſeeds with great care, diſcovered the minute embryo at the apex of the ſeed, beneath an orbicular lid which, when highly magnified, appeared fluted at the margin and exactly fitted the conformably rifled orifice in the teſta of the ſeed. Having diſcovered this part in ſome other monocotyledonous ſeeds (as alſo in ſeveral Guettardas, &c.) he diſtinguiſhes it from the *papilla embryoſega* of ſome carpologiſts, by the term of *Embryopoma*. The ſeed-veſſels which he examined, all contained one ſeed only, thoſe of our ſpecimen were two-ſeeded.

Whilſt our draughtſman had the branch of this plant under his care, floating in a baſon of water, he obſerved that in the evening the anthers connived over the ſtigmas, the petals cloſed, and the peduncle was bent down, ſo that the flower came to the the ſurface of the water; in the morning the peduncle became again erect, the flower opened, the anthers diverged, and the piſtils were expoſed to the air and light. After ſun-ſet the ſame ſleeping ſtate, as on the preceding evening, returned, and the flower again ſunk down to the ſurface of the water.

Only one ſpecies of this plant has been hitherto diſcovered; an inhabitant of lakes in North-America, from Upper Canada to South-Carolina.

From the ſtate of the capſules, we have no doubt but this plant will readily ripen its ſeeds in the ciſtern in an airy part of the ſtove or greenhouſe: perhaps, being found in Upper-Canada, it may not be injured by the ſeverity of our winters.

For the ſpecimen of this very rare plant, we are indebted to E. J. WOODFORD, Eſq. of Springwell, who ſtill continues his botanical purſuits with the ſame ardour as he formerly did at Vauxhall.

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